

President Sadat stops price rises and imposes Cairo curfew

President Sadat yesterday revoked price increases which had led to widespread rioting and imposed a curfew in northern Egypt, partly in Cairo and Alexandria, from Aswan, where he had been due to meet President Tito.

Mob of 30,000 defies troops

The city at dusk towards the ornate mosque that contains Nasser's tomb. President Sadat's residence, a palatial two-storey villa not far from the pyramids at Giza, was meanwhile given armoured protection for the night in the shape of a Soviet-made T52 tank, which ground up the tree-lined driveway just after three o'clock and positioned itself near the house, its muzzle pointed towards the street.

Mr Sadat, who had been waiting in Aswan for the arrival of President Tito—a visit which was cancelled today because of the death of the Yugoslav Prime Minister—flew back to Cairo on a military aircraft during the early evening. The developments throughout the day must have made particularly disturbing news for the President, who until yesterday seemed to be emerging as one of the Arab world's most popular and confident leaders.

The street battles began this morning in the centre of Cairo when more than 3,000 people, many of them factory and low-paid workers from the Cairo suburbs, tried to march down Kasr el Nil Street towards the People's Assembly. At the junction with Sherif Pasha Street, a crossroads dwarfed by gloomy 14-storey office blocks of grey concrete, the riot police tried to stop them but came under such a barrage of rocks and bottles that several of them were killed.

For almost two hours, the police, with gas canisters attached to the barrels of their rifles, poured tear gas over the streets until every apartment block and office in the area was filled with a faint, blue acrid smoke which forced the occupants to cover their mouths with damp cloth to stop themselves choking.

The only ones to escape the effects were a hundred or so sewing girls from a factory named above the road junction, who left their dimly lit sweatshop to lean from windows and shout abuse at the police. Then, without warning, the police formed into lines and ran back to their tarpaulin-roofed lorries. The vehicles promptly drove away towards the Nile and the crowd surged forward.

Outside the Parliament buildings, between 600 and 700 demonstrators—some holding crudely drawn placards of workers demanding bread from an ellin-shaped President Sadat—moved towards Liberation Square just after 11 o'clock. But 200 riot police formed in three ranks across the street in front of them and advanced up the road, each man chanting rhythmically a long, owl-like hoot, presumably intended to bolster courage in the ranks in the face of such an enormous crowd.

Mr Silkin adamant about his rights

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

Mr Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, warned the Court of Appeal yesterday that if it tried to control his decisions in the same way as those of other ministers it would be sapping his independence.

Referring to the Laker, Tamside and television licence cases, all recent examples of the court's holding ministers' decisions to be unlawful, Mr Silkin said it would be dangerous to use them as stepping stones to the present case, which involved the proposed boycott of postal services to South Africa.

He was continuing his argument that the court should lift the temporary injunction imposed on Saturday on the postal workers' proposed ban, again emphasizing his contention that the court had no right to look into his reasons for refusing to allow the action to be brought.

Mr Silkin said that in the Laker, and similar cases the ministers in question had purported to exercise their powers within the collective responsibility of ministers. The decisions were the responsibility of all members of the Government.

The functions carried out by the Attorney General were not of that kind at all, he continued. The Attorney General has the longest of long distances to run. When he makes his decisions he has to accept complete responsibility for them. It is a most important part of the constitutional framework.

When ministers were appointed it was implied into them by the Prime Minister of the day that they must not seek to dictate to an Attorney General what decision he should take.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, who is sitting with Lord Justice Lawton and Lord Justice Ormrod, commented that an Attorney General had to have considerable strength of mind.

"He has indeed," Mr Silkin replied. "But it will be all the more difficult for him to show that he is independent if the law is declared to be that a private citizen can force the Attorney General to explain why he has exercised his discretion in the way he has."

Mr Silkin mentioned that in 1973, under the previous Attorney General (Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC) a union ban on postal services to and from France had been imposed, in protest against France's nuclear tests. The Attorney General had taken no action in that case.

Lord Justice Lawton pointed out that the court did not intervene in the 1973 postal ban because no one had asked it to. Mr Silkin finished his speech yesterday afternoon. When the Attorney General (Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC) was asked to support the British proposal for a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia.

Although neither Mr Richard nor Mr Vorster was prepared to disclose anything of substance afterwards, the British proposal seemed to be in a confident mood and described the meeting as very useful.

He gave Mr Vorster an account of the talks he had had with the "front line" presidents and the Rhodesian nationalists and also spelt out the latest British ideas for a settlement. But he emphasized that at no stage had he asked for any specific assistance from Rhodesia in persuading the Rhodesians to accept the British peace plan.

Two points appear to have emerged from today's discussions which have inspired a sense of confidence among the British party. The first is that Mr Vorster seems to have accepted the assurances given to Mr Richard by the "front line" presidents that the guerrilla war in Rhodesia would stop once an acceptable interim government was installed.

Secondly, it has become clear that Mr Vorster is still very anxious to see a peaceful settlement and has not given up hope that this can be achieved. Although he, like Mr Smith, believes that the original Kissinger proposal provided a basis for a settlement, he is prepared to move some way from these ideas if necessary.

However, it is equally clear that he is far from confident that the British peace plan will work and is not prepared to exert the sort of pressure on Mr Smith that he did last September.

Whether he would be prepared to renew that pressure later remains to be seen, but the British clearly feel it would be premature to ask this of him now.

Armed with at least tacit South African support, Mr Richard now has the formidable task of trying to break down Mr Smith's resistance to any form of British presence in Rhodesia. He is due there tomorrow and expects to stay at least until the weekend.

Smith party caucus, page 6



Demolition halted: The police yesterday provided protection for workers involved in the demolition of flats at St Agnes Place, Lambeth, London (above) which an architects' report said could have been rehabilitated. The demolition was stopped later by a High Court injunction.

But by the time the injunction restraining the council from demolition until next Tuesday, had arrived 10 of the 49 Victorian terrace houses had been destroyed and several badly damaged. It has been known that an injunction was being sought.

Several angry Labour members of the council said the decision to begin demolition was taken in an underhand way. Part of the Labour group narrowly failed to get the demolition plans reconsidered last Monday, but Mr John Moyle, a councillor, said yesterday that the plans would be discussed next Monday.

The council, which has 17,600 people on its waiting list for housing, wants to demolish St Agnes Place to connect two areas of open space. The full council agreed to demolish the houses last July, and that decision was reaffirmed earlier this month.

But at the eleventh hour part of the Labour group wanted reconsideration. It produced a report by architects, the first survey made of the property, which said that all but three or four of the houses could be used for either long-term or short-term accommodation.

Mr George Dobry, QC, an authority on the law concerning demolition, is trying to bring a relator action through the Attorney General, which would take the plans to the High Court. Mr Dobry is under instructions from Lambeth Community Law Centre, which has taken up the cases of some of the people involved in St Agnes Place. He successfully sought yesterday's injunction on behalf of the Law Centre.

There are 90 squatters in the houses, many of which have had work done to them. They have often been blamed for causing trouble, but a member of the Law Centre said: "They are a symptom of something, not the cause. What is at issue here is the shocking housing policy of the council."

Alderman David Simpson, leader of the Labour-controlled council, would not discuss the Labour group meeting last Monday because it was confidential. He said nothing deceitful or improper had been done.

Other people at the meeting said attempts had been made to have St Agnes Place discussed. Because the matter was not on the agenda a two-thirds majority was required to change standing orders to do so. The voting was 27 to 21, and the plans have been put on the agenda for next Monday's meeting. Mr Simpson said that was not necessarily so, however.

The Law Centre tried yesterday to tell the demolition company that its legal proceedings were abortive. Mr James Woolley of the centre, said that a Director of the company refused to accept a letter.

Between 7.30 and 7.45 am the assistant director of housing and the demolition director were told that an injunction was being sought, he said.

About two hundred police Continued on page 2, col 4

Mr Richard has Vorster approval for peace plan

By Our Political Staff
Labour's national executive committee was accused last night of "whitewashing" the dispute over the appointment of Mr Andrew ("Andy") Bevan, a Trotskyist, as officer in charge of the national youth office.

The accusation came from Mr Arthur Clare, general secretary of the National Union of Labour Organizers (NULO), which has nationalized all its 130 active members not to cooperate with Mr Bevan.

After a three-hour meeting yesterday the executive approved a resolution by 18 votes to none, with three abstentions, stating that Mr Bevan's appointment was irrevocable and asking him to begin work. Mr Bevan was in his office in the afternoon, having seen the executive in a seven-minute interview in the morning.

The resolution said that the committee had "very carefully and sympathetically considered the Nulo points and has considered the possibility of arbitration but believes that this raises great problems for both the NEC and for Nulo and offers no real chance of success."

It proposed a joint working party to report to the party's organization committee, with the objective of translating into satisfactory agreements the custom and practice which has prevailed until now and which is the alleged basis of the present dispute.

Mr Clare said last night that the NEC formula offered no solution. He was not sure whether his union would cooperate in a working party "which is a tidying operation to put custom and practice into a formal agreement."

His union's objection to Mr Bevan's appointment is that he came from outside the organizing service, whose members are demoralized by the decline of the service and who are prospects of promotion. Mr Bevan's salary is £4,000 a year, whereas the average agents' salary is £3,000.

When Mr Clare met the national executive committee yesterday he repeated his union's demand that the job of national youth officer should be advertised again.

Mr Clare said: "His union would maintain its policy of non-cooperation with Mr Bevan and expected all members to carry out the instruction. Among the members are Mr Hayward, the party's general secretary, and Mr Reginald Underhill, the national agent. After the NEC meeting Mr Hayward said that in view of the NEC decision he would supervise and work with Mr Bevan."

When Mr Clare was asked whether that might lead to suspension from the union, he stated: "I do not know at this stage. We shall have to wait and see how long our policy of non-cooperation takes to bite."

Union alleges 'whitewash' as NEC backs Andy Bevan appointment

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Electricity up 6 pc from April

By Roger Vielvoys
Energy Correspondent

Electricity prices in England and Wales are likely to rise by about six per cent from April 1, with authorities in the preliminary stages of calculating a general tariff increase of about 5 per cent. On top of this a fuel cost adjustment of just under 1 per cent is expected.

British Gas is also due to introduce a Government-imposed price rise in April. Although the Corporation is still waiting for details from the Government on how much additional revenue it will be required to find from its customers, it is generally thought that prices will have to rise by 10 per cent.

Electricity consumers also face the prospect of another sharp rise in prices probably during the summer months once the size of an increase in power station coal prices is decided.

The National Coal Board is expected to announce a new price structure in March or April but is still hoping that any improvement in productivity over the next few months may cushion the electricity industry from increases of over 10 per cent.

The 5 per cent rise in general tariffs now planned in April for the industry will cover the increased cost of running the electricity network.

All the 12 electricity boards in England and Wales are expected to make a profit in the current financial year. However, the level of profitability will not be sufficient to absorb the increased running costs caused by inflation during this year.

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Washington prepares to acclaim new President

Despite bitter cold, Washington is preparing a warm welcome for Mr Jimmy Carter when he is sworn in as President of the United States outside the Capitol at noon today. He will then walk part of the way to the White House, where he will stand outdoors to review a two-hour parade, before finally taking possession of the presidential residence. Page 7

Tokyo Rose pardoned

On his last day in office, President Ford has pardoned "Tokyo Rose", the Japanese-American woman who broadcast for Tokyo during the Second World War to American servicemen in the Pacific. He also granted a measure of amnesty to some Vietnam war deserters. Page 7

Islands remain in Bill

The House of Commons decided by 189 votes to 170 (a government majority of 19) last night not to leave Orkney and Shetland out of the devolution Bill. The attempt to make a special arrangement for the islands was denounced as "mischievous sabotage" by the Scottish nationalists. Parliamentary report, page 19

Tories meet TUC

A secret meeting between members of the Shadow Cabinet and TUC leaders took place on Monday. The economy and related subjects were discussed, and the atmosphere was described as cordial and reasonable. Further meetings are likely. Page 2

European passport: Minister tells Commons select committee that new document will have a deep lilac cover

Unwanted home: The Government has decided against acquiring Montmore House, Buckinghamshire, the family home of Lord Rosebery, in lieu of death duties. Page 4

New York: Further evidence shows that Howard Hughes, the eccentric millionaire, died undernourished, with decayed teeth, an ulcer and shrunken kidneys

Business News, pages 17-22
Stock markets: Shares had their busiest day for many months but the FT Index closed only 0.5 up at 361.6.

Financial Editor: Looking through FASB & Bank Organisation: Union Discount: weather: the storm: The potential in Weston for Dixons Photographic.

Peter Jay: Why the Bank of England could profit from a clearer definition of its role. Business features: Malcolm Brown reports on the crisis in the home building industry: Gerson Toller Gomes examines Brazil's coffee dilemma.

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Racing: Michael Phillips looks at today's Lingfield Park programme: Rugby: Western: North: West: Cambridge University beat the RAF: Football: Derby County through to FA Cup fourth round.

84 chimneys tested accidents laboratory

Unions seek a review Civil Service personal programme

Unions are seeking a review of the Civil Service's personal programme, after 84 chimneys were tested in a laboratory.

The unions, which represent 500,000 non-industrial civil servants, are seeking a review of the programme, which was introduced in 1974. They claim that the programme is a "disaster" and that it is "a waste of money".

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Biggest fall for 20 years in infant deaths

The biggest fall in infant mortality in England and Wales for more than twenty years was reported yesterday by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. The office says that the long, hot summer, after a mild winter, may have played an important part.

Deaths under the age of one for each thousand live births fell from 15.7 in 1975 to 13.9 in 1976, a drop equalling the combined fall of the previous four years.

There was also a marked fall in deaths occurring between the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy and the end of the first week of life. The improvement was from 19.3 for each thousand in 1975 to 17.5, the biggest for nearly thirty years.

The strikingly fine weather from late June until September last year may have influenced overall infant mortality, the department says, but the reduction in deaths during the first few days of life was more likely to be due to improvements in medical practice.

Last August, when the Registrar General's weekly returns were showing the biggest fall in infant mortality, a London University research biologist suggested that changes in the mineral content of water brought about by the drought might be an important influence.



Snow showing up ridges and furrows perpetuating ancient open fields between Daventry and Dunchurch, Warwickshire.

Water chief criticized by MPs to resign

Mr George Gawthorn, chairman of the South West Water Authority, whose dismissal had been called for by a group of MPs, is to resign from March 31.

The move comes after criticism of his handling of the organization, especially during last year's drought. The resignation was announced after the authority had met in Plymouth.

Mr Gawthorn, who is 64, said after yesterday's meeting: "I was told without any doubt that if I did not resign the questions would be continued in the House of Commons, making my life unbearable."

He decided that the strain of this business is just hardly worth it."

He underwent abdominal surgery last September, but resumed work without adequate rest, he said.

In November Mr Jeremy Thorpe, Liberal MP for Devon, North, where standpipes were introduced, presented a petition calling for the resignation of Mr Gawthorn, and Mr Roy Slocumbe, managing director, to Mr Howell, Minister of State for Sport and Water Resources. It was signed by 7,150 people.

In brief

Closed-shop deal for journalists

The National Union of Journalists said yesterday that it had won its first closed-shop agreement in the provincial press. Under it, all new recruits to the *Worcester Recorder* in east London will have to join the union although existing non-NUJ staff will not be affected.

The agreement was signed after a three-day dispute in which NUJ members refused to work with two non-union photographers.

Soldier for trial

Michael Williams, aged 24, of the 3rd Parachute Regiment, was sent for trial by magistrates at Newry, Co. Down, yesterday, charged with the manslaughter of Majella O'Hare, aged 12, of South Armagh, at Ballymore, Whitecross, on August 14 last year.

Deportation urged

Judge Polson, CC, at Exeter Crown Court yesterday recommended the deportation of Fazel Emami, aged 23, an Iranian student, who was jailed last week for four years in a blackmail case.

Name restored

Mr Richard Guy Ormonde Hudson, of Chalmers, Devon, who was struck off the roll of solicitors three years ago for failing to comply with professional accounts rules, had his name restored to the roll yesterday.

Five remanded

Four men and a woman were remanded in custody until January 23 at Holloway Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday, charged with drug offences.

Conviction quashed

Joseph Patrick Cronshaw, aged 39, of Pegasus Square, Lower Broughton, Salford, Manchester, had a conviction and 12-month conditional discharge for obstructing a policeman during a march by the unemployed quashed at Middlesex Crown Court yesterday.

Ex-officer for trial

Major Thomas Montague Hickman, aged 35, a former Life Guards officer, was committed in custody for trial by magistrates at Guildford, Surrey, yesterday on nine charges arising from bank raids at Guildford and Reading.

Gas leak clears shops

Shops, offices and a bank were evacuated for an hour in the centre of Chichester, Sussex, yesterday when a gas leak was found in road works.

Demarcation dispute referred to tribunal

A demarcation dispute between the Railways and the Associated Locomotive Engineers' (ALSE) has been referred to a tribunal.

The dispute is over the allocation of jobs between the two unions. The Railways union claims that the ALSE is taking jobs that should be done by its members.

The ALSE, however, claims that the Railways union is taking jobs that should be done by its members.

The dispute has led to a series of strikes and pickets. The Railways union has threatened to strike if the dispute is not resolved.

The ALSE has also threatened to strike if the dispute is not resolved.

The dispute has caused significant disruption to the railway system.

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Childbirth at home safer, researcher says

The predominant view in the medical profession that it is safer to have children in hospital than at home is challenged in this week's *New Society*, published today.

Mrs Marjorie Tew, until recently a research associate in the Department of Community Health at Nottingham University, writes that in the five years 1969-1973 three quarters of legitimate births took place in hospitals under a consultant, and 12 per cent at home. Most of the rest were at general practitioner maternity units.

Over that period, the average stillbirth rate was much higher in hospital, at 1.8 for each thousand births, than at home, where the rate was 4.5.

Mrs Tew rejects the argument that the disparity is caused because far more births at high risk take place in hospital. Both high-risk and low-risk rates were much higher in hospital, she says.

Longer wait for easing of pensioners' earnings rule

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Nearly two million pensioners will have to wait another 10 months, instead of three, before they can earn more than £35 and keep all their pension.

That is the effect of the Government's victory on the earnings rule against Conservative and Liberal opposition during the committee stage of the Social Security (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill.

A revolt by Labour backbenchers, combined with opposition members, defeated the Government 18 months ago by providing for the earnings limit to rise from £20 a week to £35 a week last April. That was to be followed by an increase in the limit to £50 this April.

The Government hopes to give £50m by preventing the limit from rising to £50 this year. But it will now be revised annually in line with the movement of earnings, and is expected to be raised to £41 next November.

If the £50 limit had been kept, single pensioners would have been able to earn £67.30 a week before losing all their pension, instead of £52.30 at the present limit of £35 a week. The £41 limit will allow the single pensioner to earn £58.30 before losing his entire pension. The earnings rule operates gradually.

Protecting diamonds

Representatives of more than a hundred leading diamond merchants in London have joined a newly established Hatton Garden Area Security Association, to combat thefts and robberies.

Irish Budget date

Budget day in the Irish Republic will be next Wednesday. Talks were still continuing yesterday in an attempt to work a national wage agreement that would form the basis of any government concessions.

Most top Whitehall recruits still come from 'Oxbridge'

By Peter Hennessy

Figures published by the Civil Service Department this week show the continuing grip of the ancient universities on recruitment to higher posts in Whitehall.

Of the 140 graduate entrants in 1976 to the rank of administration trainee, the cadet grade for senior posts in the administration group of the Home Civil Service, 57.9 per cent came from Oxford or Cambridge. Only one came from outside the university sector in the shape of a single success from Lancaster Polytechnic.

The Civil Service Commission has frequently pointed out that an "Oxbridge" background does not necessarily indicate a high degree of social exclusiveness, among would-be senior civil servants. Since the Education Act, 1944, the social

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HOME NEWS

Mrs Williams seeks to change powers of Schools Council

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Big changes in the powers and composition of the Schools Council are recommended by Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, in a letter to Sir Alexander Smith, the council's chairman. She wants the governing council of 86 members to be reduced, possibly to below 50. It should have more lay members, including individuals elected for their experience and qualities rather than as representatives of organizations, and fewer teachers.

She recommends that the council should no longer have freedom to deploy its resources as it wishes. There should be more direct consultations between the council, the Secretary of State and the local authorities about broad priorities for the council's programme of work.

The Secretary of State's own representation on the council, through two nominees sitting as equal partners with the other members, does not reflect the minister's overall responsibility for the education service, Mrs Williams says.

Sir Alexander said yesterday that the council, which was set up in 1964 to promote the curriculum, must retain its autonomy.

He added: "I can see the growth of a national policy on education and of a framework

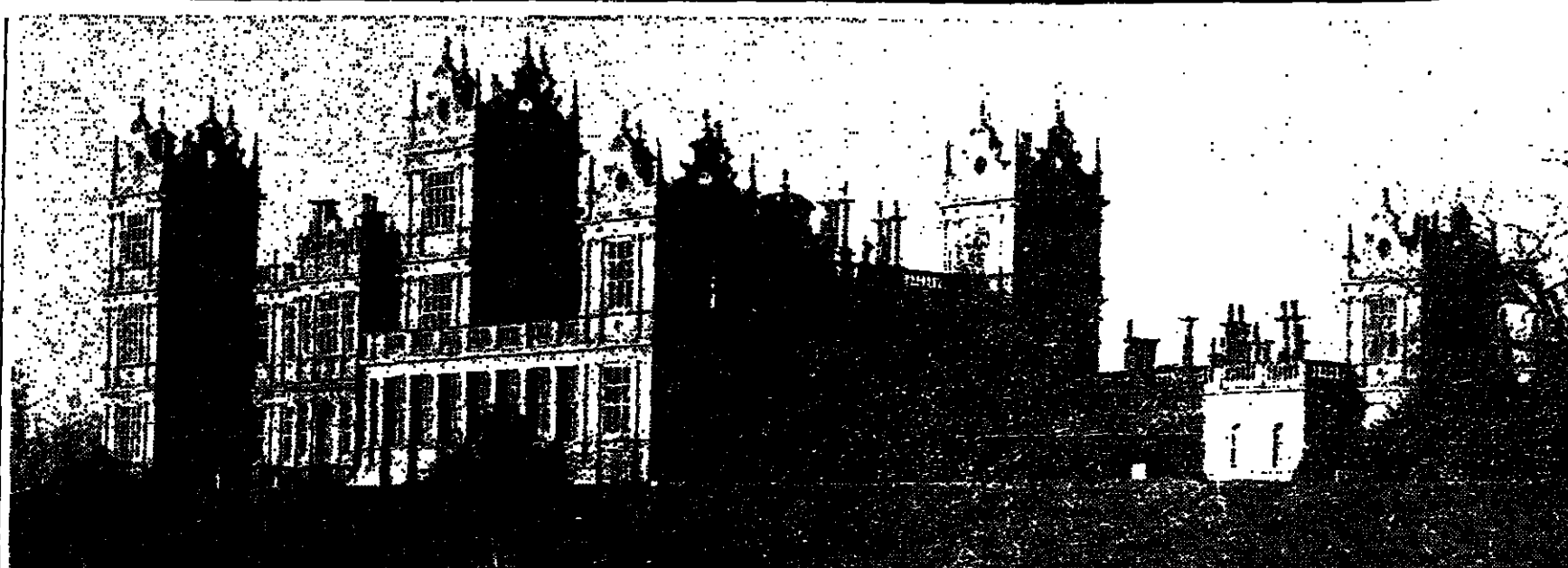
of broad guidelines within which the council can work. If Mrs Williams means something more specific, then it will not succeed."

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, which has 17 representatives on the governing council, said that if Mrs Williams was not careful she would destroy the Schools Council. But, he added, perhaps that was what Mrs Williams and her civil servants really intended.

Last November a select parliamentary committee recommended that there should be more lay participation on the council. Last week the council announced that a working group would review its role and constitution and report back by July.

Cuts opposed: Proposed education cuts by Buckinghamshire County Council will be opposed by parents and should be reconsidered, Mr Henry Clough, secretary of the Council for Educational Advance, a leading education pressure group, said yesterday in a letter to Mr Roy Harding, the county's chief education officer (The Press Association reports).

The council's proposals include closure of all five of its nursery schools, together with two teachers' centres. Mr Clough said the cuts would harm children's basic education and would be opposed by parents prepared to make sacrifices to avoid them.



Mentmore for sale: The Department of the Environment has decided not to acquire Mentmore House (above) in Buckinghamshire (Penny Symon writes). The imposing Victorian mansion, the family home of Lord Rosebery, contains one of the finest collections of eighteenth-century French furniture in Britain.

Most of the contents of the house, which was built between 1852 and 1854 by Sir Joseph Paxton, who designed the Crystal Palace, will be sold at auction at the end of May, and the house will be put on the open market.

The sixth Lord Rosebery died in 1974, and his heir, who lives in Scotland, was faced with enormous death duties. He offered the house and its

contents to the Government in lieu, but the Department of the Environment said yesterday that it would have cost about £2m to buy and the upkeep would have been too much of a liability. In present economic circumstances such an outlay could not be justified, it was felt.

Lord Rosebery said yesterday that for legal reasons it was necessary for the sale to be completed, and the death duties paid, within three years of his father's death. The time would be up at the end of May, therefore Sotheby's were extremely busy at the house preparing the sale catalogues.

"I am sorry that the Government did not feel able to take over the house, but I can understand that they thought the upkeep would be too expensive," he said. "We pay

several thousand pounds a year to rent fire and burglar alarms alone, so one can see the difficulty they would be in."

"My mother, who lives at Mentmore now, has bought a house in Aylesbury, and I do not live there myself. But I am sure that many people will be sorry to see the contents sold."

There are some fine pieces of French furniture, including a desk by Leleu that belonged to Necker, Louis XVI's finance minister, and another that was owned by Augustus the Strong, the King of Saxony who built up the Dresden collection of pictures. In the great hall there is a chimneypiece in black and white marble from the house of Rubens in Antwerp. The panelling in the dining room was brought from the Hôtel de Villars in Paris.

The house is also remarkable, for its date, as it has hot water heating and artificial ventilation throughout. Sotheby's said the sale of Mentmore and its contents would be the most important house sale so far this century, and the contents should fetch about £3m.

Lord Rosebery said the house was very large indeed, really more like a museum. He thought foreign interests might be keen to purchase it.

Mr Marcus Binney, chairman of Save Britain's Heritage, which has been campaigning for Mentmore to go to the nation, said the Government's delay in deciding whether to acquire it had meant that it was too late for any other solution to be devised. It would have been an ideal place for day excursions from London.

Heathro get 'Euro terminal' cost of £

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

The British Airport is to build, at a cost of a "Euro terminal", a new airport, which all services, including all the airlines, will be able to use. It will be the first terminal one and are used respectively Airways and foreign short-haul services.

The Euro terminal open in 1979. It initially to meet the needs of the London "bridge" established by Airways and Air France European air service, a "shuttle" between London and Amsterdam are planned to make.

Moving walkways, a new terminal to test and two. Work is to begin at the end of the year. The terminal will have square metres and a baggage check-in, a shop, a buffet and a waiting room.

Passengers who are at the new terminal their ticket for the craft, regardless of the airline, will be able to check in and wait at the present, to change terminal to another.

Pope praises churches' agreement on authority

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Jan 19

The Pope at his audience today praised the work of the joint Anglican-Roman Catholic commission on authority in the Christian Church, which culminated in the agreement published this morning.

He spoke in uncharacteristic confident tones of an atmosphere of "true fraternity" in recent talks with other churches and of the "hope which does not disappoint" of reunification.

The Pope referred to the Orthodox churches as well as Anglicans and Protestants. Of the published agreement, he said there was "a meeting of minds" and he was clearly happy about the degree of recognition contained in the document for the special place of the papacy in the concept of diversity in unity.

He said the role of "the see of Peter as a nucleus of service for the unity of the Church."

In describing the extent of unity reached so far, the Pope pointed to certain limits: Roman Catholics were already united through baptism with the Orthodox, the Anglicans, and the Protestants. But that was only a point of departure on the way to complete unity.

On that point, he said that common Masses and Communion services should not be celebrated until full unity had been reached.

In what appeared to be an indirect reference to the agreement prepared by the joint commission, the Pope told his audience: "Our feeling of hope is also based and sustained by the favourable results reached in the search for unity among Christians. In fact a new atmosphere has been established and the spirit of true fraternity is becoming constantly more solid and fruitful."

Vatican City, Jan 19.—The Vatican Press Office said today that the joint commission's document had been released on the commission's authority, with the permission from the Anglican and Roman Catholic authorities.

The intention was to stimulate responses from theologians in the two churches.—Reuters.

Episcopacy remains obstacle for many

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Anglican-Roman Catholic agreement on authority and the papacy, announced yesterday, might complicate attempts to achieve Christian unity in Britain, according to Free Church Comments on the agreement.

Dr John Huxtable, secretary of the Interdenominational Churches' Unity Commission and a former general secretary of the United Reformed Church, welcomed the friendly tone of relations between the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Commission which had produced the agreement.

"Free Churchmen will naturally applaud this increased cordiality," he said. "They will, however, be left wondering whether the role of the bishop ought to carry the weight that is put on it; and they will ask whether the hierarchical structure downwards from, or upwards to, the Bishop of Rome is really an ideal pattern for the Church."

The statement had thrown into high relief one of the main issues facing the English Christian churches in the present talks towards a national Christian church in its view.

The matter was further emphasized in a remark made by Mr Alan Clark, co-chairman of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Theological Commission, at Tuesday's press conference at Lambeth Palace.

Mr Clark said the Roman Catholic Church would "run a mile" from a proposed national church for England in view of the dangers of nationalism. National churches had learnt by experience the difficulties of such a situation, which was why an international dimension to Christian unity was so important.

The Churches' Unity Commission, to which all the main English denominations belong, with the exception of the Orthodox, is seeking agreement to 10 propositions that would form the basis of agreement for one united church.

The role of bishops has emerged as a big stumbling block in the relations of some churches with Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church, and the Free Churches are expecting difficulties on that point if they are not prepared to adopt some form of episcopacy in their own structures. "They have traditionally

been divided from churches such as the Church of England by their stand against episcopacy."

The Anglican-Roman Catholic statement is amplified in a separate document issued today by two members of the international commission, Professor Henry Chadwick, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford (Anglican), and the Rev Edward Yarnold, 55, senior canon at Campion Hall, Oxford (Roman Catholic).

Discussing Anglican objections to traditional Roman Catholic thinking on the papacy, they argue that the "immediate universal jurisdiction" of the Pope is objected to on practical rather than theoretical grounds.

Theoretically the Pope's jurisdiction is used only to strengthen the unity of the church and the position of a local bishop in his church. They point out that the exercise of that immediate jurisdiction is even rarer than the exercise of papal infallibility.

"Much more frequently felt in the modern church, and therefore much more likely to cause friction, is the exercise of indirect authority, through the frequent issue of directives concerning such subjects as the celebration of the liturgy, the training of the clergy, etc.", they say.

"Roman Catholic administration has become much more centralized even in the past hundred years."

The two theologians point out that in a reunited Church the Anglican Communion could be left in charge of its own discipline and canon law, on the model of Greek Uniate Catholic churches, which traditionally follow Orthodox customs while remaining in communion with Rome.

The Pope, they say, acts as universal primate and as patriarch of the Latin church of the West. The Anglican Communion could become a patriarchate in full communion with Rome so that any intervention in the affairs of an Anglican diocese would be made by the Anglican patriarch—presumably the Archbishop of Canterbury—and only rarely by the Pope himself.

Anglican difficulties about papal infallibility, expressed in yesterday's agreed statement, are, in the opinion of these two theologians, "certainly not beyond the range of hopes."

Bill seeks to ease tax on profitsharing

By Our Political Correspondent

Tax disadvantages that act as a deterrent to the extension of workers' profit-sharing schemes would be largely removed by a private member's Bill, introduced by Mr Julian Ridsdale, Conservative MP for Harwich, with all-party support, which comes up for second reading in the Commons tomorrow.

He said yesterday: "I seek to build upon the existing provision whereby companies obtain corporation tax relief on employees' bonuses, whether paid in shares or cash form profits."

"This means that the state already funds just over half the cost of profit-sharing, but the snag is that employees themselves suffer income tax on their bonuses, either on an earnings or a receipts basis."

"The Bill proposes to substitute, for the present charge to income tax, a provision that, if held for five years, shares will be liable only for capital gains tax."

He explained that bonuses paid in shares to a worker are subject to income tax. If he undertook to hold them for five years he would be paying about 30 per cent in income tax, instead of 44 per cent or more.

To guard against excessive losses to the revenue Mr Ridsdale proposes that companies should not be able to set aside more than a tenth of their pre-tax profits for share-bonus schemes. No individual would be allocated more than £1,000 worth of shares a year. The scheme would be entirely voluntary.

Woman died from 'strict diet'

Miss Audrey Rickert, aged 55, died from malnutrition due to a strict diet, Mr Anthony Rothera, the coroner, was told at a Nottingham inquest yesterday.

Miss Rickert, of Pierpoint Road, West Bridgford, ate only yogurt, special bread, raw carrots and an occasional egg, it was stated. The coroner said she had suffered from anorexia

Britain in Europe 3: Common agricultural policy is anything but simple
Less good for farmer, less bad for consumer

By Roger Berthoud

Nothing is simple about the EEC's common agricultural policy (CAP), but one thing can perhaps safely be said: it has so far turned out to be less good than expected for the British farmer and less bad than expected for the British consumer.

Several factors have combined to confound expectations. The first was the dramatic rise in world food prices in 1973 and 1974, the first two years of British membership. Thanks to EEC membership, cereals and sugar in particular were for a period cheaper than they would otherwise have been.

Then there was, and still is, high inflation. That has profoundly affected prices of all foods, whether they are subject to CAP rules or not. It has dwarfed the impact of the transitional arrangements in the Treaty of Accession, under which Britain's producer prices have been aligned progressively with those of the Six, with the result that two increases due this year.

On the price of butter, as we shall see, stands out as an identifiable EEC phenomenon. A third factor has been the poor weather of the past two crop years, which has reduced British food production in a way not attributable to the EEC.

Finally, and most important, there has been the fall in the value of sterling. Combined with fluctuations in other EEC currencies, that has threatened one of the main tenants of the CAP: free movement of agri-

cultural produce at common producer prices. A form of corrective mechanism had to be invented to ensure that farmers got the same return for their goods wherever they sold them.

For a country with a depreciating currency, such as Britain, such monetary compensatory amounts "are a subsidy on imports and as a charge on exports, which are relatively small."

The effect has been to shield the British consumer from the true price of EEC imports, at a present cost to the EEC budget of £1.5m a day, representing the gap between the real value of the pound and the artificial exchange rate, known as the green pound.

That is not pure gain. A deprecating pound would have pushed up food prices in or out of the EEC.

For the British farmer, the effect has been to hold down his prices by allowing in competing imports from the EEC at artificially low prices. The normal effect of a drop in sterling's value would be to increase the cost of imports, making British produce more competitive and enabling farmers to increase prices.

When Britain joined the EEC British agriculture moved from an essentially free market system open to economic forces, though with some import levies, to a system involving managed fluctuations in the main products. Under the old system the market price was to be free, but with a guaranteed price for the farmer, any shortfall being

made good by a "deficiency payment" or direct subsidy.

Under the EEC system the market price is guaranteed at a level fixed periodically in Brussels. That level is protected by levies on any cheaper imports, and subsidies are used to bring EEC exports down to or below world levels.

If the market price falls below the EEC or intervention price the farmer can sell direct to an intervention board, based in Britain at Reading, whose local representative would tell him where to deliver the produce. Theoretically the intervention board would sell it later when prices had risen, or dispose of it on world markets.

In practice the generally high level of prices has ensured that little British produce, only some butter and skinned milk powder, and very little beef, has been disposed of in that way.

Much remains unchanged. There is still an annual review, now only of the economic condition and prospects of the industry. The guaranteed price of potatoes, sheepmeat and wool remains within the Government's competence. But prices for other main commodities, including milk, come under the EEC's annual price-fixing.

Traditionally the British farmer has made his money chiefly from liquid milk delivered at subsidized rates to the doorstep, leaving butter mainly to the New Zealanders or to dumped surpluses from the Continent.

On the Continent, a lot of like goods, such as products, against the main income.

Inconceivable the been the main cause of increase in the price in Britain, from about 1972 to 49p a further increase like to be living in 1974.

Almost equally damaging effect for the pig farmer and but not yet for the sheep farmer, for the subsidies. For complex reasons, the price of sheep is higher than the price of pig, which is higher than the price of beef.

For other main products, it is hard to pinpoint any change so far, principally from meat. The three-year import beef, it is thought, has effect on the price of beef.

Cereals have been by high world prices, weather in Europe. As the EEC import levy is to make little difference to prices.

The future impact CAP will depend on forms likely to be used and costs to the consumer. It is partly on the balance in the present on levels, and partly on prices. Things are not working out as well as better for the farmer.

To be continued

'EEC and devolution could correct centralization'

By a Staff Reporter

Britain is among the most centralized countries in the EEC. Membership of the commission, as well as devolution, could help to correct that, Dr Owen, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, told the London Europe Society yesterday.

"In Britain today quite wrongly, too many people identify the EEC with centralization and bureaucracy, an association for which there is not only no evidence, but such evidence as there is points in the opposite direction."

He said the evolution of the EEC has already started to move decisively from Common Market to Community in the fullest and richest sense of the word "community."

That had happened partly because there was in many

member states a strong underlying sympathy towards any form of centralized bureaucracy. Accompanying that was a rediscovery and highlighting of regional culture, a suspicion of bigness and size, and an increasingly vocal demand for greater involvement and participation in some specific parts of the decision-making process, particularly at the place of work.

Dr Owen thought there was in the Community a predisposition towards decentralization rather than a structural bias towards centralization. He conceded that the European Commission, which employed a mere 10,000 civil servants, about as many as the Department of Industry, could be a focus for the acceleration of centralized power.

Britain ready to act alone on fishery conservation

By Our Parliamentary Staff

Britain will act alone if she cannot get EEC agreement whether the Government is prepared to act alone, Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, stated yesterday at a meeting of the trade and industry subcommittee investigating fisheries.

Mr Hamish Watt, Scottish National Party MP for Banffshire, asked Mr Silkin whether his department had an indication that past quotas had been dangerous to the fish and how they expected that that could continue without spoiling stocks to a point of no return.

Mr Silkin replied: "I would have thought it necessary to get conservation measures working within four or five years. Mr Neville Trotter, Conservative MP for Tynemouth, whether the Government was prepared to act alone, Mr Silkin replied: "Yes."

Mr Silkin told reporters that what happened depended on the response of European countries.

Mr Silkin was to be sided at a meeting of agriculture ministers, which was expected to discuss fishery conservation, at the request of the foreign minister.

The meeting was expected yesterday. But Mr Silkin took a strong line on the issue, saying that the next foreign meeting on February 3.

EMPLOYMENT PROTECTION ACT

Two further important provisions come into force on 1 February

The Employment Protection Act provides protection and job security for everyone who is employed, including certain part-time workers.

Two further provisions of the Act come into force on 1 February.

Guarantee Payments

An employee who loses a complete day's work through short-time or lay-off—but not because of an industrial dispute—is entitled to be paid the normal day's earnings up to a maximum of £6 per day for five days in any quarter. Most employees will qualify, including those working 16 hours or more per week with four weeks' continuous employment or 8 hours or more per week with five years' continuous employment.

DE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

Part-time Workers

From 1 February many more part-time workers will be entitled to the same individual rights and job security as full-time employees. Those employed for 16 hours or more per week will be able to qualify if, or as soon as, they have completed the necessary period of continuous employment for the individual right concerned. Those working for 8 hours or more per week will qualify if, or as soon as, they have completed five years' continuous employment.

For full details of Guarantee Payments and extension of individual rights to part-time workers, call in at your nearest Unemployment Benefit Office, Employment Office or Jobcentre.

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Report on drug prescription given welcome

The Government's desire to limit the National Health Service's drug bill was reflected yesterday in its response to a report on the Prescription Pricing Authority, which prices all NHS prescriptions so that chemists can be paid.

The report recommends that the authority's service should be expanded to give details of prescribing patterns to doctors, allowing them to compare with others. It would also give more information on the use of drugs generally to the Department of Health and Social Security, the Committee on Safety of Medicines and the pharmaceutical industry.

Welcoming the report yesterday, Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said it should help the authority to speed the settlement of chemists' accounts, and achieve a better flow of information on drug use and prescribing practice.

The inquiry was conducted by Mr R. J. Tricker, director of the Oxford Centre for Management Studies. Inquiry into the Prescription Pricing Authority (Department of Health and Social Security, £2).

'Loyalist' and Catholic threats to Powell seat

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

A new threat has emerged to the political future of Mr Enoch Powell, the United Ulster Unionist MP for Down South, whose hold over the seat at next election has been called into question because of his unpopularity among many hard-line Protestants.

A gathering momentum in and outside the religiously mixed constituency for the two main Roman Catholic groupings, the Republican Clubs and the Social Democratic and Labour Party, to field a single candidate against him. It is argued that at the October, 1974, poll such a move would have brought them within 1,240 votes of his majority, which was lower than had been expected.

Supporters of the scheme point to the electoral pact in Fermanagh and South Tyrone that enabled the present MP, Mr Frank Maguire, the Independent Republican, to oust Mr Harry West, the "loyalist" member, by a narrow majority. Mr Maguire's selection was achieved after intensive bargaining between Roman Catholic groups in the district.

The plan has been aired in the correspondence columns of the *Irish News*. The Roman Catholic-owned daily newspaper yesterday supported the campaign in an editorial that emphasized the local opposition to his views on race.

Although Mr Powell has been nominated as candidate for the next election by the local Official Unionist party, he is not yet guaranteed the crucial endorsement of the loyalist coalition. That is near to collapse because of differences over administrative devolution.

One party in the coalition, the United Ulster Unionist Movement, has nominated Mr Cecil Harvey, a popular businessman and its chief whip at the convention, to contest the UVUUC endorsement against Mr Powell. Mr Ernest Baird, leader of the movement and a deputy leader of the coalition, said last night: "Mr Powell's views are increasingly out of step with the main stream of loyalist opinion, particularly his stated refusal to push for proper devolved government here. There is strong pressure on the Protestant side to see that some one stands against him."

Advisory bod on port pilotage set up

By Our Shipping Correspondent

The Government has drawn proposals for a port pilotage board and local area authorities, in the form of a committee, from pilots' and shipowners' representatives.

Instead an advisory committee has been established. Mr Denis Rebbeck, former chairman of the House of Commons, which will proceed towards those objectives. It will contain representatives of pilots, shipowners, House and port authorities.

Trinity House last year came the committee, and clear that it would retain the present structure which some ports have as a pilotage board and others not, and in which about half the rest by local bodies. Mr House said a central pilotage board would be "unacceptably expensive, likely to cause disruptive upheaval and not the real needs of pilotage. There have been some cases that the pilotage service, uses 1,600 self-employed, and costs shipowners £1m a year, is unnecessarily inflexible and expensive."

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WEST EUROPE

Mr Tugendhat names Conservative for Brussels political post

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Jan 19

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, Britain's second European commissioner, has appointed Mr Dermot Gleeson, at present the head of the home affairs section of the Conservative Party's research department, to one of the top posts in his private office of cabinet.

Still only in his late twenties, Mr Gleeson will be entrusted with "special responsibility for political matters". Among his duties will be to write Mr Tugendhat's speeches and draft answers to questions from the European Parliament. He will also be expected to keep his master in touch with political developments in Britain.

Each of the 13 commissioners has a cabinet—an institution more familiar to French than to British practice—and appointments to it are his private prerogative. Usually up to about six in number, the members of a cabinet are generally of the same nationality as the commissioner.

If a commissioner is absent for some reason, his *chef de cabinet* acts in his stead at the weekly meeting of the Commission. This is usually held on a Wednesday at the Berlaymont headquarters in Brussels and is conducted in the manner of the Cabinet meeting of a national government.

Mr Tugendhat still has one more vacancy to fill in his cabinet and is looking for someone with expertise in budgetary affairs, the area of EEC policy which is his main responsibility. Mr Roy Jenkins, the Commission's president and aspirant Prime Minister of Europe, has completed appointments to his own cabinet.

His members are Mr Crispin Tickell (chief), Mr Michael Emerson, Mr Haydon Phillips,

Mr Graham Avery, Mr Etienne Reuter (a Luxembourg) and Herr Klaus Ebermann. In addition, special rules have been assigned to Mr Michael Jenkins, formerly *chef de cabinet* under Mr George Thomson, the retired commissioner for regional affairs, and to Mr David Marquand, the Labour MP.

Mr Michael Jenkins—known to Brussels wits as Jenkins-telephone to distinguish him from his master—is serving as the new president's political adviser during a transitional period of about six months. Mr Marquand is to provide liaison with the European Parliament.

The Commission today began the complex and politically delicate task of reorganizing its 20 policy departments, known as directorates-general, and where necessary, appointing new directors-general to run them. As with the choice of commissioners, a national balance has to be maintained.

The relationship of a director-general to a commissioner is roughly the same as that of a permanent under-secretary to a Cabinet Minister in Britain. The main administrative changes envisaged by Mr Jenkins have been well advertised in advance. These are the merger of the industrial affairs and internal market departments and the creation of a single information department embracing public relations activities and the hitherto separate press spokesmen's group.

Hotly tipped to head this new department is Signor Renato Ruggiero, currently director-general of regional policy. This will enable Mr Jenkins to dislodge the present chief press spokesman, Signor Beniamino Olivi, whose relations with senior British officials in the Commission have long been strained.

Entry of Greece to Nine wins MPs' support

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Jan 19

The Liberal Democratic group in the European Parliament came out today in favour of speeding up Greece's admission to the EEC without political or other conditions. There are 26 Liberals in the 198-strong Parliament.

M. Jean Durieux (France), who is leading a delegation of this group on a visit to Athens for talks on entry problems, told a news conference that negotiations for the admission of Greece as a full member should be completed this year.

EEC clears way for links with new states

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Jan 19

EEC member governments have cleared the way for three new independent countries, including Papua New Guinea, to join the Lomé trade, aid and cooperation agreement which links the Community with former European colonies.

The formal accession of the former Australian territory, as well as the former Portuguese colonies of Sao Tomé and Principe and the Cape Verde Islands within the next few weeks, will increase membership of the Lomé convention to 52.

Basque lawyer tells of abortive efforts to bring police to court

Suspects allege 'bath' torture sessions

From William Chislett
San Sebastián, Jan 19

It is a myth that police torture and maltreatment have stopped in the Basque country since the death of General Franco, Señor Juan María Sainza, a Basque lawyer, told *The Times*.

"People have the idea that this went out with the death of Franco, but it continues and the problem remains unsolved," he said. He did admit that the publication of reports and photographs in the free press was beginning to create a different climate in the police.

Not only were the police continuing to maltreat political suspects but lawyers attempting to bring policemen to trial were still unsuccessful. Señor Sainza has had many years' experience in defending mainly the cases of Basque nationalists including members of ETA, the Basque separatist organization.

Police repression appeared to be hardest against people in favour of autonomy for the Basque country, he said.

His latest attempt to bring alleged police torturers to trial concerned two young Basques arrested on October 20. According to their own state-

ments, they had been arrested at their homes in Hernani, outside San Sebastián by several plainclothes Civil Guards, who did not show identity cards.

They were taken by car to a flat where they were interrogated about arms of which they said they knew nothing. After repeated denials they were told to take off their clothes.

"Once undressed," said one of the statements, "they tied my hands behind my back and wrapped me in a blanket and strapped me on to a specially prepared table with a bath full of filthy water. There were six or seven people, all dressed in mufti, who by moving the table made by head dip into the water repeatedly. Each immersion lasted about a minute and a half."

After he had eaten, the suspect was taken from a cell and "they did another 'bath' session with me during which I lost consciousness. According to witnesses (one of whom was the other man arrested) who heard the conversations and voices of the people submitting me to this treatment, they thought that I had died from suffocation."

He was released the next day without being brought before a magistrate.

The statement of the other man reads almost the same except that during his "bath" his wrists broke. This suspect was also released without any charges being brought against him. He did, however, appear before magistrates in San Sebastián but no mention was made of the treatment he had suffered.

Immediately after being set free they made contact with Señor Sainza and started lengthy proceedings to bring those responsible to trial. So far they had heard nothing.

Señor Sainza said that the most that had happened in this matter since General Franco's death was that "magistrates at least recognize that maltreatment exists but do not go any further. There is no shortage of victims of maltreatment here, but none of them has had a successful action."

Only a month ago, Señor Sainza heard that in similar case of his the magistrate had ruled that there was no case to answer. This case concerned a girl who fell from the third floor window of the San Sebastián police headquarters on September 23, 1975.

She was arrested for her political activities and, according to her statement, severely

beaten while being interrogated. She apparently nearly lost consciousness and fell out of the window. She now walks with crutches.

Investigations were carried out last year on the advice of magistrates and a photograph was produced of the policeman allegedly responsible for her maltreatment. When the policeman appeared in court on December 20 last year, he denied any knowledge of the incident and the magistrates said that there was no case to answer.

Recently a group calling itself the Adolf Hitler Commando Group threatened to kill Señor Sainza. He has also had two of his cars set on fire. A few weeks ago, the police arrested him when he arrived at his office. The police said they had orders to take him to Madrid as he was wanted in connection with attending a pro-anarchy meeting there.

Señor Sainza said that he could not have attended the meeting as he was in San Sebastián that day. On the way to his home he was stopped at Burgos and a check call was made. The police were then told to drive him back to his office.

Support for Barre plan from firms

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 19

French employers have overcome their fears that the Barre anti-inflation plan would not succeed. M. François Ceyrac, the president of CNPF, the French employers' federation, indicated at its annual general meeting yesterday. "The worst days are perhaps over," he said.

M. Ceyrac emphasized that to protect employment firms needed to remain competitive. This meant reducing financial burdens they should not bear; giving them the chance to finance their investments; reducing the trade deficit by promoting exports and curbing "wild" imports; and assisting the industries hardest hit by the economic crisis.

But M. Ceyrac insisted that France should not return to protectionism. The meeting showed that the two main preoccupations of employers remain what is in their view the inordinately heavy burden of social security charges on firms and the necessity of government assistance to finance investments.

Separatists flaunt the flag Franco banned

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Jan 19

The red, white and green flag of the Basque country was flying outside town halls throughout the four Basque provinces today, a symbol of Basque determination to win a total amnesty and the restoration of home rule.

The first flag hoisted by order of the town council was at Gares, near Bilbao, according to the semi-official Spanish news agency Cifra. The flag went up there at 9.15 pm yesterday, but in most other towns it was not hung out until this afternoon, coinciding with simultaneous town council meetings throughout the region.

The Interior Ministry announced today that Basques will no longer be persecuted for using or showing their flag, but it reminded them that when it is flown alongside the Spanish national flag, the red and yellow Spanish flag should be given the preferential position.

The Interior Ministry also said the Government was studying the possibility of a broader amnesty in spite of "recent acts of terrorism."

French insist on strict protocol for Berlin visit

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 19

M. Louis de Guiringaud, the Foreign Minister, left this afternoon on an official two-day visit to West Berlin, the first by a French foreign minister since the end of the war.

M. Debré had planned such a visit when he was Foreign Minister nearly 10 years ago, but it never came off. M. Maurice Schumann went to Berlin to sign the quadripartite agreement on access to Berlin nearly six years ago but it was not an official visit.

The purpose of M. de Guiringaud's visit is to emphasize the importance France attaches to the strict maintenance of the quadripartite status of Berlin and at the same time to re-establish the French Republic and the German Democratic Republic of France's responsibilities.

He will be joined in West Berlin tomorrow by his West German counterpart, Herr Genscher. The French Government must work under considerable pressure by Bonn to benefit of East Berlin, that Herr Genscher has been invited to come under the 1954 Berlin agreement which provided for consultations between the three Western allies and the Federal Government over the exercise of their rights in Berlin.

In a luncheon speech today M. de Guiringaud claimed that the Abu Daoud affair had been exploited in a disgraceful fashion by countries which wanted to prevent France from playing its rightful part in the Middle East. This would not prevent Paris from playing that part in the conflict, he continued.

The French Government feels that a situation favourable to the settlement of the Middle East conflict is slowly beginning to emerge, and that Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia, and Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, are honestly in favour of one.

At his traditional press conference at the beginning of the year, Herr Schütz said the sudden political spell of frost from the East was more than a temporary rumour.

Without mentioning East Germany and its allies by name, Herr Schütz said it would be a fatal error to think that these storms would not have grave consequences for international attempts to ensure security and cooperation.

He said recent East German attacks aimed at undermining the four-power status and questioning the Berlin-Bonn relationship, were part of a coordinated communist campaign.

Allies ban East German air office in divided city

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Jan 19

East Germany has been refused permission to open an office of its Interflug airline in West Berlin, allied sources said today.

The Western allies—Britain, France and the United States—and the West Berlin City Government refused permission because flights from East Berlin's Schoenefeld airport were posing an economic threat to West Berlin.

A growing number of West Berliners have been using cheaper international flights from the East German airport over the past few years.

The interfering application was formally turned down under a 1962 Allied order empowering the city government to stop activities of foreign companies that might damage West Berlin's interests.

Reuters. Gretel Spitzer writes from Berlin: Herr Klaus Schütz, chief

burgomaster of Berlin, said today that he believes relations with East Germany will be stormy this year, with the Communists systematically testing the four-power status of the city.

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Cardinals give up free railway travel

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Jan 19

Cardinals have given up the privilege of travelling free on Italian trains and of reserving first class compartments for themselves. The secretary to one of the cardinals said today that they had decided in November to ask the state authorities to withdraw their yellow passes, which were due for renewal at the end of this year.

The cardinals enjoyed the privilege as "princes of the blood," a status conferred on them in 1815 by the Congress of Vienna. Agency France-Press.

CDU rule for Hanover with FDP assistance

From Our Correspondent
Hanover, Jan 19

West Germany's first conservative-liberal coalition in nearly six years took office in the Lower Saxony Land Parliament today, ending a year-long political stalemate.

The change gave the small liberal Free Democratic Party a foot on both sides. With today's swearing in of Herr Rüdiger Grunow, the FDP leader, and his deputy, Herr Erich Kipper, as ministers, Herr Ernst Albrecht, the Land prime minister, has a comfortable majority of 88 seats against the Social Democrats' 67.

OVERSEAS

Smith party caucus t consider scrapping all discriminatory la

From Michael Knappe
Salisbury, Jan 19

The arrival here tomorrow of Mr. Richard, the British chairman of the Rhodesia settlement talks, will be preceded by a meeting of the ruling Rhodesian Front's parliamentary caucus which, according to party sources, will be one of the most significant in its history.

The caucus meeting will be the second within a week, an unusual event, when the Rhodesian Parliament is in recess as it is at present. According to informed sources, the momentous issue before the caucus will be a government plan for repealing all racially discriminatory legislation.

This would involve scrapping the controversial Land Tenure Act, a cornerstone of Rhodesian Front policy, which divides the country equally between 250,000 whites and the six million blacks. Segregation in restaurants, hotels and industrial and residential areas would be abandoned with all that entails, including the closing of hospitals and other amenities.

It is believed that only the tribal trust lands as they now stand will be reserved for one race group, the Africans.

Mr. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, is understood to be hoping to sell this dramatic measure to the right wing of his caucus by persuading them that only by doing this can Rhodesia hope to win the support of the Western powers for a negotiated settlement based on majority rule.

Such a settlement, it is believed, would involve the Government reaching an accommodation with the African nationalist faction led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the newly formed Zuppo (Zimbabwe United People's Organization), which is led by two conservative tribal chiefs who were formerly members of Mr. Smith's Government.

The Government sees Zuppo, with its backing coming from the traditional tribal structure, as a moderate counterweight to the radical Muzorewa faction, with its mass support in the urban areas.

Zuppo has already demanded the scrapping of all racially discriminatory legislation, including the Land Tenure Act. There were plans for Mr. Smith to address the nation on

radio and television this but according to sources, this has now been postponed until next week when Mr. Smith will meet Mr. Richard.

The British envoy, in attempting to reactivate Geneva deliberations by forward deliberations for a transitional Government involving a British agent, would have a vote in a council of nine one third of whom would be whites and two-thirds blacks.

Without knowing that the Rhodesian Government had already publicly rejected British presence in the Government, and Guyanese sources made it clear that there will be no change of attitude.

Instead, when they met Mr. Richard and a British backing for it, Mr. Richard is also expected to meet Bishop Muzorewa tomorrow afternoon and a issue will be the bishop's tude to Mr. Smith's pro for an internal settlement. Government believes he is willing to enter into a modicum because of the "front line" African people who are now giving their support solely to the rival Front.

Mr. Richard is understood to have accepted an invitation to visit Salisbury and travel outside of the capital ordinary Rhodesians. Rhodesian antipathy to Mr. Richard is strong and he will, no doubt, be with due courtesy, there is indication that Mr. Smith any confidence in his efforts.

The Rhodesian leader expressed his doubts the Geneva conference will be a success and has dismissed Richard's current initiative as a "dead end." He has also made it clear he has no intention of reaching any accommodation with the Patriotic Front, Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. He con that Mr. Mugabe's faction is never have been invited to Geneva because, in his estimation, it was opposed to a full settlement from the beginning.

Appeal for better insight into Delhi democracy

By Our Foreign Staff

India's democracy had to be understood by the Indian millieu, said Professor D. Chattopadhyaya, the Indian Minister of Commerce, speaking at the first annual dinner of the Indo-British Association in London last night.

Some of our critics have in the back of their mind some other fixed model of democracy and socialism the slightest departure from which seems an inexcusable offence to them. I am sure many of our critics are our good friends but they are either abstract idealists or unconsciously prejudiced."

Professor Chattopadhyaya and Mr. A. R. Antulay, secretary of the Congress Party, had both flown from India to attend the dinner at a London hotel. Official guests and speakers on the occasion included Mr. Edmund Dell, the Trade Secretary, Mr. Michael Foot, the Lord President of the Council, and Mr. Peter Shore, the Environment Secretary. The Opposition was represented by Mr. William Whitelaw, the Deputy Leader.

The aim of the association, founded last November, is to open the door to a wider understanding of India. There has been concern at the misunderstanding and lack of communication about the state of emergency was declared.



Mr Morarji Desai, the Indian opposition leader, who was freed from detention earlier this week.

In his dinner speech Swraj Paul, chairman of the association, said that he hoped that the air would be cleared by the announcement by Gandhi of elections to be held in March.

The association hopes to set up a "Nehru Centre" in London where Indian organisations will be housed and where a variety of conference room and exhibition room will suit members who want to follow events in India.

Accused man in chains for court hearings

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, Jan 19

Charles Sobhraj, a Saigon-born French citizen being held during inquiries into the deaths of at least 11 foreign tourists, appeared before two Delhi courts today.

With him were another Frenchman, Jean Dhuissne, and Marie-Anne Leclerc, a 31-year-old Canadian woman. A charge against Mr. Sobhraj was that he had poisoned capsules to a group of French engineering students on holiday in Delhi last July.

Millions bathe in India's holy waters

From Our Correspondent
Allahabad, Jan 19

Millions of Hindus bathed in the waters of the rivers Ganges and Jumna today despite pour rain.

India's mass spectacle of faith during the Kumbh Mela Fair started before dawn as devotees marched in processions with naked holy men, elephants and bands along the river banks.

Government officials estimated that by late this morning four and half million people had bathed at the Sangam.

Satellite scheme for TV will spread transmissions

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Jan 19

The potential horizon for home television will be widened by arrangements for direct transmissions from satellites being worked out here at an administrative conference convened by the International Telecommunication Union.

Delegates from 115 countries are making progress towards agreement on the number of satellites, and how far apart they must be to provide worldwide service on the 12.5 to 12.5 GHz frequency bands.

Decisions concern mainly the geostationary satellite orbit. A satellite in this circular orbit, 22,500 miles over the Equator, takes exactly 24 hours for a complete orbit so that it appears to remain stationary above a given point.

The outer-space sovereignty claims by eight equatorial countries—Colombia, Benin, Ecuador, Indonesia, Congo, Kenya, Uganda and Zaire—is a matter for debate in the United Nations outer space committee.

At that level, the way is open now for direct long distance television broadcasts receivable on individual or even more easily than show were radio.

Washington. The Federal Communications Commission yesterday approved plans for a domestic satellite communications service for business first put forward in 1971. The service will cost an estimated \$406.9m (about £239m) and is to be operated by the end of 1986.

Several communication firms, including American Telephone and Telegraph Company, opposed the proposed scheme.

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country boy, today to become President: Jimmy aged 13, in a photograph taken in 1938.



country boy, today to become President: Jimmy aged 13, in a photograph taken in 1938.

arter promise of new beginning

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many Carter arrives in
but Arctic Washington
noon for his inaugura-
tomorrow as the thirty-
resident of the United

wearing in at noon by
sides Warren Burger in
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broadcast live in many
including Britain.
small gesture the man he
President Ford, and
will have the Carters
at the White House
dining with them up
stairs Avenue to Capitol

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including the Gulf
and Florida, is gripped
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temperatures in Alaska
Washington.
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again at sunrise with a
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conducted by the Rev
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ch more clear-headed
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rew over his nominee,
adore Sorensen, who

withdrew as director-designate
for the Central Intelligence
Agency.

There were many reasons for
combined Democratic and Re-
publican opposition to this old
Kennedy hand, many of them
unsaid. But it has been taken
as a clear signal that Congress
is not about to give up its
jealously won prerogatives in
foreign and national security
matters simply because a Demo-
cratic President is coming to
sown.

Guests at the White House
last night for a last dance party
which Mr Ford held for his
wife, Betty, had to put up with
a barrage of fireworks on the
Mall outside. It included blazes
of green and white light, the
Carter-Mondale campaign
colours, and was arranged by
their inaugural committee.

Elsewhere there was fun
galore at scores of free events,
concerts and dances held all
over town. The biggest such
event was a folk dance even-
ing at the "National Visitor
Centre", which is Union
Station in expensive disguise.
The couple of thousand who
turned up last night clearly
enjoyed the varied fare.

It consisted of performances
by costumed dancers from
various "ethnic" American
groups — Serbian, Ukrainian,
Polish, Arab and West Indian
among others.

Tomorrow Mr Carter is due
to attend the Lincoln Memorial
service and then a service at
the First Baptist Church near
the White House. To the chag-
rin of the Secret Service, he
then intends walking before the
public twice.

The first time will be from
Blair House across the street
to the White House for coffee
with the Fords; the second at
the end of the motor proces-
sion back from the Capitol. Mr
Carter intends to walk before
the crowds for two blocks
before taking his place in the
reviewing stand for the parade.

The Kissinger years? page 14

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Brezhnev

ington, Jan 19.—Presi-
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foreign leaders. "All
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farewells", he said.

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Peculiar diets of America's eccentric millionaire

Undernourished Howard Hughes had bad teeth, kidneys and ulcer

From Peter Strafford
New York, Jan 19

More details were published in Houston today about the physical condition of Mr Howard Hughes, the eccentric millionaire who died last year at the age of 70. According to medical reports, he suffered from a peptic ulcer, the beginnings of cancer, kidney trouble, badly decayed teeth and undernourishment.

A dentist's report said that Mr Hughes's teeth were in as "poor shape as any I have seen since I was in training 15 to 18 years ago". A doctor's report said that his kidneys were shrunken, probably as a result of a drug that Mr Hughes had taken as a pain-killer for some 26 years.

The reports were filed in probate court in Houston today.

one of the places where discus-
sion is under way into what
should be done with Mr
Hughes's estate. They were
based on the autopsy carried
out soon after his death on a
flight to Houston from Mexico
last April.

The reports complement
recently published accounts of
the final years of one of the
world's richest men. They show
that in addition to being a
recluse, and possibly un-
balanced, Mr Hughes suffered
from ill health.

Dr Jack Titus, a pathologist
at Baylor College of Medicine,
in Houston, said that Mr
Hughes's personal doctors had
told him that Mr Hughes
extremely difficult to look
after. He refused to see a den-
tist, refused to undergo medi-
cal examinations and followed
peculiar diets, sometimes refus-
ing to drink fluids or to eat

much of anything for long
periods.

One result, according to J.
Oscar Maldonado, an oral
surgeon at the Methodist Hos-
pital, also in Houston, was that
Mr Hughes's teeth were so
badly decayed that they must
have been "very, very pain-
ful".

Another result was the
shrunken kidneys. Dr Titus said
that Mr Hughes began taking a
pain-killer drug called Phenac-
etin in 1946 after being
injured in an aircraft crash,
and that this seemed to be re-
sponsible for his kidney trouble.
Doctors had only succeeded
in getting him to stop taking
it in 1972.

Dr Titus also found a "tiny
focus of cancer" in Mr
Hughes's prostate gland, the
peptic ulcer, scar tissue block-
ing the urinary tract and
uremic poisoning.

Tokyo Rose pardoned by President Ford

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Jan 19

On his last day in office,
President Ford has pardoned
"Tokyo Rose", the Japanese
American woman who broadcast
from Tokyo during the Second
World War. He also granted a
measure of amnesty to a few
of the deserters of the Vietnam
War.

Mrs Iva Toguri D'Aquino
earned her nickname for her
broadcasts beamed to American
servicemen serving in the
Pacific war. She was tried for
treason and in 1949 began a
10-year prison sentence. She
was released early in 1955.

Mr Ford's gesture to the
Vietnam deserters results from
the death of Senator Philip
Hart of Michigan last month.
When the President called Mrs
Hart to offer his condolences,
she asked him to commemorate
her husband by pardoning
deserters and draft evaders.

Mr Ford has declined to
change his mind on the main
issue, but today instructed the
Attorney General and the ser-
vice chiefs to grant honourable
discharges to those who were
wounded in Vietnam, or who
were commended for valor,
and who later deserted or, for
some other reason, received a
less than honourable discharge.

Their new status will restore
to them various benefits
accorded to veterans, including
valuable medical benefits.
Only those who registered
under the amnesty programme
started in 1974 will be eligible,
and the Government thinks
that there will be about 700 in
all.

Washington, Jan 19.—Mrs
D'Aquino, aged 60, who now
works in a Chicago gift shop,
was born in Los Angeles. She
was visiting Japan when the
Second World War broke out
and was unable to return to
the United States because she
was of Japanese origin.

She was one of the most
hated figures for Americans in
the postwar period, but sym-
pathy swung strongly in her
direction in more recent years,
particularly with disclosures
that her prosecution and trial
did not meet full constitutional
standards of fairness.

The foreman of the jury
which convicted her said in an
interview last year that if it
had not been for pressure
from the presiding judge, she
would have been acquitted or
a mistrial declared.

Although Mrs D'Aquino ad-
mitted making the broadcasts,
she consistently denied having
made any statements in them
serious enough to justify the
treason conviction.—Reuter.

South American appeal
for new Panama pact

Washington, Jan 19.—Eight
Latin American presidents
appealed today to Mr Jimmy
Carter, the United States Presi-
dent-elect, to reach an early
agreement with Panama on a
new Canal Zone treaty.

It was announced that Mr
Schneider would not be
appointments secretary.

Then the prosecutors looked
into it. No legal wrongdoing,
they reported. Thus exonerated,
Mr Schneider returns to the
fray. He is to be made "director
of presidential projects" at the
White House, he told me last
night. It is an ad hoc post
which, he said, "involves
trouble shooting, that sort of
thing".

He is to receive a smaller
salary than that of appointments
secretary, but will end up with
"level four", which is listed at
\$39,900 (£23,400) a year. The
two weeks furore cost him
\$4,700 a year.

Eden had 'intimation' of 1956 Sinai attack

From Peter Strafford
New York, Jan 19

Lord Avon, who died last
week, was quoted by The New
York Times today as saying in
a previously unpublished in-
terview that he had "intimations"
of the Israeli attack on Egypt in
1956.

In his public statements,
Lord Avon, the former Prime
Minister Sir Anthony Eden,
always maintained that he had
no foreknowledge of Israel's
intention to attack Egypt, and
no part in any Franco-Israeli
collusion. He stuck to this po-
sition in spite of widespread
scepticism that he was telling
the truth.

Israel had invaded the Sinai
peninsula on October 29, 1956.
Britain and France issued an
ultimatum the following day,
calling for a cessation of hos-
tilities and when it was refused
by Egypt, launched their
attempt to occupy the Suez
Canal.

The New York Times report
was based on an interview that
Mr Alden Whitman, the news-
paper's main obituary writer,
had with Lord Avon in London
in 1967.

Mr Whitman said today that
he had pressed Lord Avon on
the question of whether he had
foreknowledge of Israeli inten-
tions, and that Lord Avon had
agreed to reply on the under-
standing that nothing would
appear in print before his
death.

In the interview, "Eden
acknowledged secret dealings
with the French and 'intima-
tions' of the Israeli attack. He
insisted, however, that 'the
joint enterprise and the prepa-
rations for it were justified in
the light of three wrongs [the
Anglo-French invasion] was
designed to prevent."

"I have no apologies to
offer," Eden declared, "accord-
ing to The New York Times
obituary."

Israel looks to Jordan for deal on West Bank

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, Jan 19

Because of failure to agree on
how much, if any, of the occu-
pied West Bank should be re-
turned to the Arabs in a peace
agreement, opinion in Israel is
veering away from an attempt
to achieve an overall solution
in the Middle East and towards
an interim deal with Jordan
over the West Bank. This, it is
hoped, would keep the Palesti-
ne Liberation Organization out
of the negotiations.

There is little hope of Arab
acceptance of an interim agree-
ment, especially after the com-
munique issued by President
Sadat of Egypt and King Hussein
of Jordan, in which they called
for the establishment of an in-
dependent Palestinian state.

In their abhorrence of the
PLO, Israel's leaders are deter-
mined that King Hussein must
have some of the West Bank
back, whether he likes it or
not, but not too much. The joint
Egypt-Jordan communique
upset them momentarily, but
analysts have now decided to
overlook its demand for an
independent Palestine and they
point to the omission of any
mention of the PLO as a sign
that Jordan is reasserting its
claim to the West Bank.

Mr Allan Weiss, Israel's
Deputy Prime Minister and
Foreign Minister, told the Knes-
et today that he had found no
evidence that Jordan had
"softened" its claim to the
West Bank.

Mr Allan was replying to
statements from right and left
wing parties on the implications
of the Sadat-Husain communi-
que and Israel's West Bank
policy. The right-wing Likud,
led by Mr Menahem Begin, and
the National Religious Party,
now in opposition, are both
apprehensive that the Govern-
ment's enthusiasm for dealing
with Jordan will lead to terri-
torial concessions without
recompense from the Arabs.

Mr Begin has made it clear
that he believes that giving up
territory to Jordan will defeat
its own purpose and ultimately
lead to a PLO state in the West
Bank.

Cairo press black-out while Egyptians riot

Continued from page 1

Ironically, neither the gov-
ernment-controlled press nor
the radio gave information
about the rioting, referring
only to vague reports of
"sabotage" by leftists. They
quoted Mr Mamdouh Salem, the
Prime Minister, who claimed
that "communist recruited ele-
ments" were agitating crowds.
The Interior Ministry said that
the violence was "an engi-
neered Marxist plot aimed at
damaging the country". But
that was all that passed for
editorial coverage.

According to one reporter on
the influential Al-Ahram news-
paper, the staff prepared
reports on the rioting for this
morning's paper and page
proofs had already been made
when the editor received a tele-
phone call from the President's
palace. Staff were then in-
formed that the violence was
part of a plot and so the news-
paper changed its front page.

By midday, Cairo radio was
interrupting its broadcasts
every five minutes to inveigh
against communism and to an-
nounce that police would fire
at demonstrators. The staff of
the state radio station, which
is situated in a circular building
on the banks of the Nile, could
hardly have been unaware of
the situation themselves.

I stood on the balcony of
the first floor this afternoon
and watched 400 police baton-
charging crowds beneath me,
chasing them up the boulevard
towards the old green iron
bridge which Eiffel erected
across the Nile in the last
century.

There were flames leaping
from burning debris on the
street and the fire brigade,
which arrived on an appliance
with its windscreen smashed
out, turned round 400 yards
from the mob.

The police, however, ran up
the street firing tear gas. Be-
hind them ran three perspiring
soldiers carrying dustbins full
of replacement gas cartridges.
As the crowds noticed with in-
terest, these came not from the
country's former military sup-
pliers—the Soviet Union—but
from the United States.

One group of demonstrators
chanted anti-American slogans,
claiming that all the tear gas
came from the United States.
Indeed, this appeared to be
true. Every empty gas canister,
which I picked up, bore the
words "CS 513 Federal
Laboratories Inc of Salisbury,
Pennsylvania".

In Alexandria, crowds of
dockworkers burnt shops and
two cinemas, and then went
on to set fire to the Arab Socialist
Union building. A curfew went
into force in the city at five
o'clock.

In Cairo, there was a shoot-
ing battle between police and
gunmen in the northern sub-
urb of Rod el Farag.
Tonight, after their long
silence, the broadcasting
authorities at last gave news
of the riots, showing television
film of crowds burning buses
in a street.

Operators at the central
telephone exchange told callers
that they had been forbidden
to place calls to overseas destina-
tions until further notice.
Cairo peace need, page 14
Leading article, page 15

Beirut reassures investors

Beirut, Jan 19 (censored)
—Under a new law, the Leban-
ese Government will insure
investments here against the
hazards of civil war, revolution,
dissension and acts of violence.
The insurance is to be con-
ducted by a Government-run cor-
poration called the National
Establishment for Investment
Insurance. It is part of an effort
by the State to stimulate a
return of business to war-bat-
tered Beirut.

It will charge insurance fees
not exceeding two thousandths
of the insured sum on a year-to-
year basis, renewable to a maxi-
mum of 10 years.

The law states that the new
insurance scheme covers new
investments that take the form
of fixed assets owned by com-
mercial establishments, charita-
ble health and cultural socie-
ties, or establishments owned
by foreign and international
missions.—AP.

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kyo accused over Greek minorities

ario Modiano
Jan 19

ministers have
Parliament of its
g concern over the
Greek minority com-
in Turkey, which,
timed, were becoming
because of systematic
ation in violation of
Treaty of Lausanne.

tion deputies were
against Turkish
us of Greek maltreat-
the Turkish minority

in Western Thrace. They urged
the Government to denounce
Turkey to the International
Court or the European Human
Rights Commission for vio-
lating the rights of the Greek
minorities.

Opposition MPs said that be-
cause of Turkish oppression
only 10,000 remained today of
the Greek community in Istan-
bul of 110,000 in 1934, while
forced expropriation and inti-
midation meant that only 1,640
survived in the islands of
Imvros and Tenedos of a Greek

population of 10,500 40 years
ago.

At the same time, the deputies
asserted, the Muslims of
Western Thrace, who numbered
106,000 in 1934, were now over
120,000 and prospering.

Mr Constantine Stavropoulos,
the Foreign Affairs Under-Sec-
retary, replying to criticism that
the Government failed to defend
Greek rights, said that as a
result of 48 Greek demarches
since July, 1974, conditions for
the Greek minorities had not
deteriorated.

OVERSEAS

Dr Kreisky denounced in Prague attack on Charter 77 group

Prague, Jan 19.—The Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper *Rude Pravo* today countered two recent appeals from human rights campaigners by claiming that no witchhunt was going on.

The newspaper also rebuked Dr Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, for saying yesterday that he would consult other West European socialists on ways to help human rights campaigners in Czechoslovakia.

A leading article dealt specifically with appeals by Pavel Kohout, the playwright, and Dr Zdenek Mlynar, a former secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee, for support from communist, left-wing and democratic governments and parties during the current secret police drive against the signatories of the human rights manifesto Charter 77.

Turning to Dr Mlynar, who asked Western communist and socialist leaders "not to allow human and civil rights campaigners in Czechoslovakia to be brutally suppressed for the second time in a decade", *Rude Pravo* accused him of "having aggravated the 1968 crisis by his political trapeze acts".

Countering Mr Kohout's appeal for "good-will missions" from other communist countries to come to Czechoslovakia and study the situation for themselves, the newspaper recalled Britain's Runciman mission on the Sudeten dispute in 1938.

Lord Runciman investigated Nazi Germany's claims to the German-speaking Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia, which led to the Munich agreement and the German invasion of Czechoslovakia.

"If Mr Kohout wants the West to send some sort of 'good-will' missions to this country in order to interfere in internal Czechoslovak affairs, then we must recall that we are not living in 1938", it stated.

Unlike the (1938) bourgeois republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is a sovereign state which will not allow any interference either from London, Bonn or Vienna.

"Let it be known to Mr Kreisky, who announced on Tuesday that he was going to consider how the Austrian Government and 'democratic socialists' could help these various Kohouts and Mlynars, that we shall definitely not book rooms for any Runcimans."

"If Mr Kreisky and those who are so worried about us really want to do something for human rights, they have enough opportunities in their own countries", *Rude Pravo* said.

Moscow: The Charter 77 human rights petition was "a fabrication for provocation", *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, the weekly of the Soviet Writers' Union, alleged today.

Without giving details about the charter's contents, the weekly said "every line in that charter is nourished by sullen hatred for the socialist victories of the Czechoslovak people, by nasty calumny of the Czechoslovak republic, its achievements, political structure and its workers."

It described the intellectuals and politicians who signed the charter as "participants and organizers of the 1968 counter-revolution that was a fiasco for the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie".

—Agence France-Presse.

Yugoslavs' day of mourning for Premier

Belgrade, Jan 19.—The Yugoslav Government today declared Friday a day of mourning for Mr Drzimal Bijedic, the Prime Minister, who was killed yesterday in an air crash in the mountains near Sarajevo.

Mr Bijedic, who was 59, left no obvious heir apparent and a decision on his successor was not expected until several days after President Tito's return from Libya.

Under the constitution, President Tito and the other eight members of the collective state presidency must now propose to the Federal Assembly a candidate for Prime Minister.

The post of Prime Minister in Yugoslavia is basically executive and all key policy decisions are taken by the Communist Party.

The bodies of Mr Bijedic, his wife, Razija who was 50, and the other victims of the air crash were flown to Sarajevo today by helicopter. The police were searching the wreckage, widely scattered on a slope at an altitude of 4,000ft for a clue to the cause of the accident.

Officials said that the twin-engine jet was off course towards the south as it prepared to land in thick fog at Sarajevo airport.

Tripoli: President Tito and Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader resumed their wide-ranging talks today on the second day of the President's three-day visit.

In a message of condolence to Mr Bijedic's sons, President Tito said their father's death was "a great loss to our socialist community and to every person in Yugoslavia".

—Reuters.

Canadian check on arsenic level

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa, Jan 19

The Canadian Government is sending three scientists to investigate the threat of arsenic poisoning at Yellowknife, the capital of the Northwest Territories.

Mr Marc Lalonde, the Health Minister, announced yesterday in response to allegations that the 12,000 residents of the gold mining city were being exposed to "horrendously high levels" of arsenic, which can cause cancer.

The allegations were made in a study by the National Indian Brotherhood, the United Steel Workers of America, and Pro-

fessor Robert Jervis of the University of Toronto. The report contradicted the findings of the Health Department, which 16 months ago reported that there was no evidence that Yellowknife residents were being exposed to dangerous amounts of arsenic.

In his statement yesterday, Mr Lalonde said the different results "may be accounted for in the size of the sample used" in the latest study—60 people. The Federal Government investigation covered 700 people.

Mr Lalonde said he was "determined to ascertain the true facts in this matter". The

three investigators would be chosen for their expertise and would be given "complete freedom". They would be asked to submit an initial report within three months.

The latest study of arsenic contamination in the area showed that half the Indian children and gold smelter workers tested had more than five parts per million of arsenic in their hair.

Arsenic levels in the hair are not considered a measure of health hazard, because actual body levels may be substantially lower. But they do indicate whether the individual should be examined further.

Group opposed to airport in fight with police

Narita, Japan, Jan 19.—Demonstrators who for years have violently opposed construction of Tokyo's new international airport here, clashed with police today when work on access roads was resumed after almost a year's delay.

The roads are for cranes and other heavy vehicles to be used to knock down two steel towers built at the end of a runway by protesters to stop flights in and out of the airport which was virtually completed in 1973.

The Narita International Airport Corporation plans to remove the towers, but before dawn a crowd of about 1,000 farmers, students and others gathered round the structures, burning tyres and shouting slogans against the airport.

Fighting broke out when, according to the police, 200 of the demonstrators wearing helmets and armed with poles and stones, attacked a force of about 3,500 riot police protecting the workmen.

Two women were arrested in the fight and the road construction advanced about 30 yards. The new airport will replace Haneda, Tokyo's present international terminal.—Reuters.

Premier tells relatives of train crash victims to sue

Sydney, Jan 19.—The job of identifying the 80 victims of Australia's worst accident began today after the last bodies were taken from the wreckage of the Blomco Mountains express.

Some of the bodies had been entombed for more than 30 hours before they were released from carriages flattened by concrete bridge supports, which were brought down in the crash.

The official death toll was 80, but police and medical authorities said many of the 81 injured were in critical condition and they feared the figure could go higher.

By nightfall 32 of the victims had been named.

Mr Neville Wran, Premier of New South Wales, met calls for

a wide-ranging inquiry by appointing a seven-man commission to investigate the disaster.

The Premier, a lawyer, advised relatives of the victims and injured to sue the state transport commission, and pledged the government would meet all funeral and medical costs.

A Sydney newspaper recalled today that it had reported doubts about rail safety on the line last year, but railway and trade union officials said improvements had been made to the track shortly before Christmas.

The train's driver, Mr Edward Olenciewicz, was reported by his family to be under heavy sedation tonight.—Reuters.

Arms ship seeks a port

By Our Defence Correspondent
Britain is seeking an alternative Japanese port of call for its floating exhibition of arms on board the support ship Lyness, if it is barred from entering Tokyo Bay.

The Lyness, which is leaving on a Far Eastern tour to boost British defence industries, is likely to be barred from Tokyo because of the opposition of the mayor, Mr Ryokichi Minobe, a pacifist. Talks about an alter-

native port are being held between the British and Japanese Governments.

Britain is hoping that the sale of arms to the Japanese defence forces might help to redress its adverse trade balance with Japan. Items on offer on board the Lyness include 105mm light gun, armoured vehicles, anti-aircraft missiles, mortars, patrol boats and helicopters.

Other countries to be visited include Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines.

Mr Lee chides the press

Baguio, the Philippines, Jan 19.—Mr Lee Khan Yew, the Prime Minister of Singapore, chided the Western press here today, saying: "The more they exaggerate our wars and moles the less credible they become."

He was speaking at a press conference given jointly with President Marcos of the Philippines at the presidential summer house in the mountain city of Baguio.

Mr Lee said that he really had "little interest in the gratuitous advice that the press lords proffer from time to time as to how I should suck the Singapore banana".

He belittled the influence of

the Western press in Asia, pointing out that despite press attacks on him the Singapore electorate had again voted him to power in the recent election.

The Western press would soon realise that the "magical influence" exercised in the United States and Western Europe "does not work in Asia" whose cultures, values and demands of economic development were different.

Mr Lee and President Marcos gave the press conference after issuing a joint press statement on their talks on the eve of Mr Lee's departure for Singapore after a five-day visit.—Agence France-Presse.

Muslims promise to keep Philippine truce

Manila, Jan 19.—The leader of 700 armed Muslim rebels promised today to respect the ceasefire agreement with the Philippines Government ending four years of bloodshed.

The pledge was obtained during a tense one-hour meeting at a guerrilla hideout on Sulu Island at the southern end of the Philippines. It was the first contact between the armed fighters of the Moro National Liberation Front and the joint committee which is to supervise the truce agreement.

A second round of peace talks is to be held in Tripoli, Libya, next month to discuss a final settlement for the islands of Sulu and Mindanao.

President Marcos has admitted that about 10,000 soldiers and rebels have died in the fighting.—Agence France-Presse.

Mr Bhutto is assured of reelection

From Our Correspondent
Rawalpindi, Jan 19

Mr Bhutto, the Pakistan Prime Minister, was virtually assured of reelection to parliament when he lodged his nomination paper today for the March general elections.

He is the sole candidate from Larkana, his home town in the Sind, and is expected to be declared formally reelected on Friday after the scrutiny of the nominations.

Mr Ali Bhutto, the 123rd Minister's cousin and Minister

of Communications, was also unopposed, and his reelection too appeared certain.

Over a thousand candidates lodged their nomination papers today to contest the 200 seats of the National Assembly.

The main opposition to the 200 candidates fielded by Mr Bhutto's ruling Pakistan People's Party comes from the nine-party Pakistan National Alliance, which will jointly contest the elections.

Among the opposition leaders standing are several detainees and persons im-

prisoned for political actions. They include Mr Hanif Ramay, the former Punjab Chief Minister, Mr Chaudhri Zahur Elahi, a former MP, and Mr Ghaib Ayub Khan, son of the late President Ayub Khan.

The National Awami Party, led by Mr Abdul Wali Khan, has been disqualified from fighting the election under a recently enacted law, but several of its members are standing as candidates of the Pakistan National Alliance on behalf of the newly-formed National Democratic Party.

Fashion

by Prudence G



And feet like sunny gems

It looks so easy. There you go, swooping across the floor at 40 miles an hour, invisibly propelled, no movement more abrupt than that of a bird, not even stoppings and landings. I have no desire to be a show-jumper, life being quite hard enough at the top without having to share it with something with four legs to go wrong and an ambivalent attitude to your riding it anyway. Ballet looks too hard on the feet, apart from the risk of being dropped if you weigh what I do. I would quite like to sing in opera—wouldn't a lot of us?—or be able to coax my slow fingers around Chopin or Liszt, but most of all I would like to be able to skate. I cannot. Of the considerable time I have spent on the ice, the considerable part of it has been spent on my bottom.

John Curry, as you may have noticed, can skate. He is also very good looking, with a waistline which could be envied by a Victorian Miss (shown to good advantage in the clothes Joe Eula designs for him) and a most attractive personality.

As with many top class sportsmen whose skill has become part of mass media entertainment, John Curry is more concerned with what he wears in public than in private. The responsibility to your public of being a star and looking one, which is tantamount to an example was invented by and enshrined in the style of Suzanne Lenglen and is very much alive and well in the person of Billie Jean King—some-

one whom John Curry greatly admires—is all part of the professional skater's life. On stage for his show at the Cambridge Theatre (the first ice show, apparently, in the West End since a lady called Belita Jepson Turner, though, I may have got bits of that name wrong because I lost my nerve at admitting I had never heard of her), he wears neat, stylish clothes which meet the ergonomic necessities of skating—yes they do go 40 miles an hour, and jump at 30, but add a great dash of style, some of it that particularly personal sort which matters.

Just as Billie Jean wears a sheer lace gossamer shift to obliterate her opponents because she likes the sense and movement of it, so Curry's apparently garage-mechanic-nylon green overall suit is in fact made in pure silk. It breathes, and gives to movement... and wears out. But so does sheer lace. Meanwhile they both look ravishing to the paying public.

The girls' clothes in the show are far less frilly, indeed were reproduced on the page from a footnote in the programme pointing out that those accredited to him bear no resemblance to the original sketches; a great deal of style, some of it that particularly personal sort which matters.

Just as Billie Jean wears a sheer lace gossamer shift to obliterate her opponents because she likes the sense and movement of it, so Curry's apparently garage-mechanic-nylon green overall suit is in fact made in pure silk. It breathes, and gives to movement... and wears out. But so does sheer lace. Meanwhile they both look ravishing to the paying public.

Yet I find myself coming back to the feet. In John Curry's dressing room at the Cambridge Theatre, in which he won his Olympic Gold Medal. They are black, stout, weigh a packet, and thus are



Left: John Curry off stage. Meridian blue pied de poule velvet jacket, blue flannel trousers, blue gingham shirt, navy polo sweater, all from Piero de Monzi, 70 Fulham Road, SW3, 01-589 8765. Murry Space shoes, around \$180 from the Murry shop in New York. Right: Joe Eula's pure paper silk boiler suit for the John Curry Theatre of Skating show. Photographs by Mervyn Franklin.



generation genius of the famous dance shoe makers, was on his knees and wielding his screwdriver on a pair of boots which weigh approximately one third of what the medalist has been skating in up to now. "We can make you boots," we made them for Belita," said Mr Freed, and it is done.

The whole entertainment shoe thing is fascinating, by the way. Mr Freed told me that there is a complete difference between the American attitude to shoes and ours. "The Americans have always expected the shoe to do the work—and the foot to do the work—and we expect the foot to do the work—and the shoe to do the work." The American mothers just want to see their children in point shoes as early as possible, so they're heavily blocked. No child should be on point before 12. The foot has not set. Now Margot Fonteyn (Freed make all her shoes) "hardly has any stiffening at all. Her feet do all the work."

So it is with skating boots. The American boots are tremendously stiff and supportive, though John Curry is the first to admit that for very difficult and demanding programmes to be skated, you may need this help, all the help you can get. Indeed, but he is trying to extend the frontiers of skating—"I keep everything in the snow very quiet just so that you can hear the sound of the skates on the ice, which is marvellous, not all drowned with music."

and an extension of a medium nearly always calls for new material, in this case, boots. Offstage, his footwear is equally radical. He wears Space shoes, which get him terribly teased. Let me explain about Space shoes. They are made, in America, by an original, some might say eccentric, couple, Mr and Mrs Murry, who have two shops in New York and one in San Francisco. Some 40 years ago Mr and Mrs Murry came up with a lot of formulae for dressing the Space Age, and printed a private newspaper to promulgate their theories. On dress, these included, according to John Curry, a suggested ensemble for the future consisting of "purple stockings, a sapphire blue skirt, scarlet blouse, and an acid green scarf around the neck for a little colour". More relevant to this page, they produced a shoe which was made by taking a cast of the customer's foot and then molding a soft moccasin type upper around a sole which is as near walking barefoot as dammit. It has to be said that in fashion terms the result is not pretty, hence the early comments Mr Curry sometimes gets upon his office footwear. But then, off stage, he dresses for comfort and convenience. "He's got one pair of jeans and a jacket," commented a friend. "He can get dressed and go out in 15 minutes, he doesn't worry a bit about his appearance."

Maddeningly for those who do have to struggle to get right effect, John Curry to put it together afford. His wardrobe is the c modern, a combination of let's and Piero de Monzi. He quality, like the fast of things next to himself, as a shop like Penhaligon chic toiletries, likes suede leathers for their tactile. He is tescoral (ough I to persuade him not to Coke? I prevent my chi after all), prefers a quiet ner a dex to a party, can't bear what anyone's ing" has to eat out every after the show, is going to his mother's house in Cor admirers Franco Zeffirelli, his hair cut by somebody, Derek who comes in the between shows.

And yes, he is some frightened. The triple jump it seems the bogey. Confid is crucial in a perform "When I went to the Olym I lost a filling in a tooth. I day I'd press it and was hurt and say to myself not that can happen on the ic day can hurt as much. They go all out."

If you think I make Curry sound contrived in statement, you try get around the rink. Maybe will spend as much time your bottom as I do on m

LIAMENT, January 19, 1977

Forecast of difficult year for anyone taking a mortgage

Commons
The Secretary of State
said during a debate
on the mortgage interest
relief bill that he had
not yet had proposals
for nationalising
control of building
societies.

Mr. Higgs (Barnes, C.), an
opponent of the bill, said
that such proposals
would give the State
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EEC fishing situation urgent: Britain equipped to patrol her waters

Mr. Anthony Crosland, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said yesterday that the Council of Ministers in Brussels, the first under British Presidency, should be made by the Presidency to the Soviet Union, Poland and the German Democratic Republic, drawing attention to the continued existence of the Community in the waters of Community member states, and laying down the precise number of their trawlers which would be permitted to fish for the remainder of the three-month interim period.

Only the authorized number of vessels will be licensed to fish, and it will be the responsibility of member states to operate and enforce this initial licensing system. We did not reach agreement on a regulation governing the details of a future Community licensing system but discussion is continuing.

The Council also briefly discussed the matter of the Community's position on the Middle East. Mr. Crosland said that the Community's position on the Middle East was a matter of internal security and not political or economic.

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On fisheries and third countries, can be confirmed the news which is worrying us that the rate of catch of the countries he mentioned, and some others, look like exceeding the level of the Community's authorized catch.

Is he satisfied it is going to prove possible for the Community to operate a system of licensing of ships so there can be no doubts of those authorized to fish and those not? Will the monitoring system to be undertaken by member countries prove equal to the task? There have been grave doubts cast on whether these will be practicable.

As regards questions—internal Community, as against external Community—what arrangements are in hand for the interim purpose as the present arrangement runs out at the end of this month? The House and industry would be extremely perturbed if they had to rely on a number of catch quotas for a prolonged interim arrangement.

Mr. Crosland—On the Mediterranean, I agree that the conclusion of the overall approach has been a great success for the Community, but this has not been the case in the work of EEC community trade agreements and not political or economic.

We are now moving to a position where the Community must extend its role in the Middle East, and this is a matter of internal security and not political or economic.

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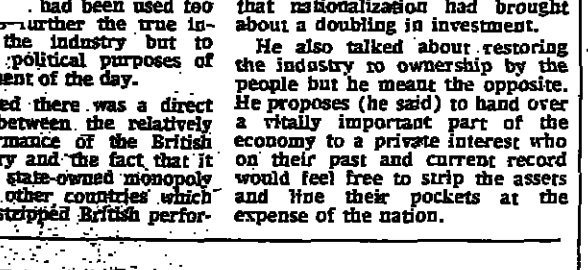
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Maintaining sturdy independence of Orkney and Shetland islanders

When the committee stage of the Scotland and Wales Bill was resumed, Miss Betty Harvie Andrew (East Renfrewshire, C.) moved an amendment to Clause 1 to make it clear that the Bill's provisions made changes in the powers of the Scottish Parliament and Executive had no jurisdiction.

She said she did not do this as a sudden whim of anti-devolution enthusiasm, although her fear that the Bill would lead to separation was as real for Shetland and the Orkneys as for the rest of Scotland. Her belief was that the House should seek to give these islands what they wanted.

Local government in Shetland and the Orkneys gave the islands a degree of independence unique in the British Isles. The sovereignty of the islands was a matter of local government, and the islands had no jurisdiction.

It was important for MPs to note evidence from the local people because their lives in many respects were different from those of most United Kingdom citizens. The development of oil had transformed the traditional way of life for many; two-thirds of the oil discovered in the Orkneys was off the east coast of Shetland.

Shetland and the Orkneys (she said) greatly prize not only their history but also their independence. They are anxious to defend their own community from what they regard as encroachment by the rest of Scotland. This point of view is not, as expressed by other Scots from time to time, a matter of right, but a matter of fact, and cannot be understood; it is as an expression of satisfaction that the long history of difficulty and unemployment has been transformed and that the benefits which accrue should benefit their own people. They have not excluded development.

Mr. J. G. Grimond (Orkney and Shetland, L.) said it was not enough to say Orkney and Shetland should be left out of the Bill. He would have welcomed more of a hand from Mr. Anderson on how she thought their future should be approached. Members of the Shetland Islands Council had not yet given their views on an amendment excluding them totally from the Bill but there were amendments to safeguard certain of their rights. The Orkney Islands, or some members of that council, had not asked him, either, to put down an amendment expressly excluding Orkney from the Bill. He took responsibility for joining Orkney and Shetland together because they were in a similar position.

He had written to many local organisations and individuals and had gained the impression that a clear majority of his constituents saw no purpose in the Bill. This was in no way definitive, but was an indication of what the general opinion might be in Orkney and Shetland.

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Tories argue that devolution Bill will damage unity of kingdom

Mr. Leon Brittan, for the Opposition (Cleveland and Whitby, C.), moved an amendment, with which he was supported by Mr. John Grieve (Glasgow, C.), to amend the Bill so that it would not affect the unity of the United Kingdom and the supreme authority of Parliament.

The amendment went far beyond the demands of the Shetland Islands Council and far beyond the demands of the council; even that council was not representative of the people of Shetland.

Mr. Brittan said that the amendment was a matter of internal security and not political or economic. He said that the amendment was a matter of internal security and not political or economic.

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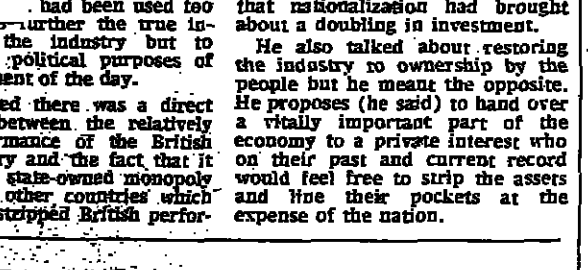
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Stunted lives of children of one-parent families

One parent families were an identifiable group of people living in the most dire poverty, Lord Simon of Glaisdale, said when opening a debate on the report of the Finer Committee.

That meant that tonight there would be many tens of thousands of children going to bed with inadequate and threadbare blankets and not having had enough to eat.

The difficulties that mothers had in getting and keeping jobs ought to concern the Equal Opportunities Commission. They should be encouraged to make a special study of the problem.

The suggested tax relief to enable one-parent families to have bigger take-home pay and encourage them to depend on themselves rather than on the State, Lord Simon said, was a housing would also help.

The Bishop of Leicester said he was disappointed at the Government's blanket refusal to consider a guaranteed maintenance allowance. This could have been put alongside the widow's pension as a right for the lone parent.

Lady Summerville (Lab.) said the category they were discussing were not only the poorest section of the community but they had little chance of helping themselves.

Lady Gaiskell (Lab.) said in spite of what some speakers had said she did not believe that children in one-parent families were worse off than children in two-parent families.

The one-parent family was hard hit by the taxation system. The one-parent family also gained poor results from the welfare services partly because the basic rate was too low to welfare benefits were too complex to be understood by those in greatest need of them.

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NEW BOOKS

The elusive intelligence

Poems of C. Day Lewis 1925-1972

Chosen and with an introduction by Ian Parsons (Cape/Hogarth Press, £6.50). Of all the young poets who squared their talents at the modern world at the start of the 1930s the most elusive personality, by far, is that of Cecil Day Lewis (1904-1972). Auden, Spender and MacNeice—particularly the first—were first—snap into place quite firmly, but how do you picture Day Lewis? Cultivated, well read, donnish, serious and kind. Not many laughs in his poems, though the face and eyes in photographs often crinkle with deep amusement. A man of the countryside and the earth, responsible in committee. A family man.

A noble choice for Poet Laureate, everyone agreed, and while he cannot be said to have discharged the office with any more distinction than his

predecessors, the poem commissioned by the *Daily Mail* for the "Backing Britain" campaign in 1968 (remember that?) is not half bad and a good deal better than some of Ian Parsons's preferred choices from earlier in his career. But the poet's privacy, and his elusiveness, remain.

There seems, perhaps in consequence, to be some measure of disagreement as to the precise and lasting value of his poetry. The single, reasonably essential, poem chosen by Helen Gardner to represent his work in *The New Oxford Book of English Verse*—perhaps not entirely by chance, a poem called "A Failure"—is not included by Mr. Parsons at all. Like the poet himself, Mr. Parsons admits that Day Lewis wrote far too much verse under less than commanding impulses ("Phrase-making, dress-making—/Distinctions hard to find"), and a good deal of uneven quality, in a very Lewisian image of harvest and husbandry, he

claims he has "winnowed" the best from the rest. At nearly 350 pages, one might be forgiven for thinking that he has not winnowed nearly enough, yet inevitably in a personal selection he has also omitted some wheat with the chaff.

Do not grieve for beauty gone. Limbs that run to meet the sun. Let their lightness to another; Child that roars the mother.

The common critical view of Day Lewis's work then and now—elaborated most recently by Samuel Hynes in *The Auden Generation*—is that he was at heart a Georgian lyricist straining muscles he did not possess to encompass a connected "sequence-poem" in the effort to keep up with Auden's battle to make poetry public and political once more. In *A Hope for Poetry* (1954), a crucial document of the whole decade, Day Lewis revealingly quotes Housman on Cowper and Blake and the link between "lyric irresponsibility" and madness. Day Lewis was utterly sane and thoroughly responsible, yet he possessed a lyric gift: on many occasions his talents, heart and brains seem to be in unproductive conflict with one another.

Mr. Parsons agrees with Professor Hynes to this extent: he has disregarded the poet's sequences at his editorial risk, omitting roughly one-third of the poems in *Transitional Poem* (1925), *From Feathers to Iron*, *The Magnetic Mountain* (1933) and *Overtures to Death* (1938)—enough to destroy what unity Day Lewis intended and, however tenuously achieved, but not enough to allow us to judge how best poems stand by themselves. That task has still to be done.

Hynes is generally unsympathetic to Day Lewis's work of the thirties, missing the emotional resonance and charm of many individual lines and short passages in, particularly, *The Magnetic Mountain*; but he is a good enough critic to offer one highly plausible clue to the poet's intractable awkwardness. It is the effortful changes of tack. Take these lines near the start of *Transitional Poems* (Mr. Parsons omits them):

Disarmed by the monstrous credibility
Of all antinomies, I climbed the fells
To Essendine Tarn. Could I be
child again
And grip those peaks of cloud the
marble sky
Dragged on mere and hillyside?

"The monstrous credibility of all antinomies": meaning, I think, the seductiveness of both sides in an argument, the inevitability therefore of conflict, fighting and destruction. Day Lewis was not a Christian (describing himself once as "churchy-agnostic") and sought for direction and guidance, for a ruling almost elsewhere: in this somewhat consciously Wordsworthian passage, he strives to recapture the certainties of childhood and the natural elements; in 1935 the search for synthesis, as Hynes defines it, led him into the Communist Party. By 1939, and for the rest of the war, it had taken him to Virgil, whose entire work he translated with a brilliance and passion I find missing in much of his original work; and into working, for survival, the land.

Of Virgil, Mr. Parsons happily includes the descent through Avernus in Aeneid VI, short passages from Georgics II and IV and the whole of Eclogues Four and Ten, all marvellous. I'm sorry he has dropped the rather jolly accounts of a flight to Australia in *A Time to Dance* (1935) and a naval encounter in the Spanish Civil War from *Overtures to Death*, but he does give us the fine Greek myths of Pegasus (1957) and much of *A Visit to Italy* (1953), in which the "Letter from Rome" is a lively addition to the visitors' book of that city.

I'm not so sure that the longer lines of his work after 1940 will not prove more durable than the often all too controlled lyric impulse of the earlier poems, or that Mr. Parsons, when describing him as a poet of the heart rather than the head, has not got it the wrong way round. The organising intelligence never lets go.

Michael Ratcliffe



Lone sailor

Come Hell or High Water

By Clare Francis

(Pelham, £4.25)

Clare Francis finished thirteen overall out of 125 starters in the 1976 Observer Singlehanded Transatlantic Race. Here was the first British monohull to arrive in Newport, Rhode Island, and she set a new women's record of 29 days.

Her book, *Come Hell or High Water*, describes how she came to be competing in the race and what it was like. I found it most authentic, conveying that combination of fear and exhilaration, monotony and unpredictability which make singlehanded sailing a unique experience. It shows how this small woman was able to compete with the best of the most experienced men and demonstrates again that physical strength is not the most important attribute of a singlehanded sailor.

When I sailed alone to America in 1971, the first woman to do so, it was the fact that I had done it at all which was considered remarkable. Soon there may be a woman first home to Newport. That this can be considered possible is due considerably to Clare Francis. Having sailed back on course past Sable Island and Nova Scotia, down to the Nantucket shoals and in to Newport.

It is quite a story and Miss Francis tells it with honesty, realism and humour. It is sometimes difficult to keep track of time and I would have liked a bit more general information about the final positions in the race, and a diagram of the boat. But these are just niggles: the book is very enjoyable and certainly conveys the experience of singlehanded sailing with such conviction that I am tempted to do the crossing again. Almost.

Nicolette Milnes Walker

The review of Marina Warner's *Alone of all her Sex* last week was by Philippa Toomey.

Reviews next week: A. S. Byatt on Coleridge's Poetic Intelligences by John Beer; David Piper on John Skeaping's memoirs; J. C. Trewin on Robert Speaight's Shakespeare: the Man and His Achievement.

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Life under the Tudors

The Life of Edward, first Lord Herbert of Cherbury

Edited by J. M. Shuttlesworth (Oxford, 5s)

The Early Tudors at Home

By Elizabeth Burton (Allen Lane, £5.95)

Elizabethan Life

By F. G. Emmison (Essex Record Office, County Council Offices, Chelmsford, £4.50 plus 50p postage)

In his opening pages, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, whose autobiography has long been read by scholars and others with a healthy scepticism, tells us why he wrote it. "I have thought fit," he declares, "to relate to my posterity those passages of my life which I conceive may best declare me and be most useful to them." He writes "with all truth and sincerity as becoming ever to deceive or speak false to any... As my age is now past three score, it will be fit to recollect my former actions... and so make my peace with God." The upshot of this pious intention is in fact a highly dramatic story of an adventurous, well-connected aristocrat from the Welsh borders who moved to the Court of Queen Elizabeth in his later years. "The queen hereupon looked attentively upon me and, swearing again her ordinary oath, said 'It is pity he was married so young'." After some public service he travelled extensively abroad, to Cromwell in due course King James's ambassador to the Court of France.

Herbert represented the conflicting qualities of many of his generation. He was quick to anger, lost count of the number of times he drew his sword to defend his honour or that of a lady—yet he was a man of genuine scholarly disposition who wrote a history of Henry VIII's reign, as well as philosophical and other works. He was a politician, tried to adopt a middle and reasonable course in the imminent prospects of the English civil war, and alienated both sides.

His life, now newly edited with a valuable introduction and other notes) by an American scholar, J. M. Shuttlesworth, reflects nothing of the last darkening years when he was writing it. Instead we have lively anecdotes about the English and French courtiers, interspersed with social commentary of a very personal kind. He holds advanced views about the importance of a wide-ranging educational system for the governing classes and conservative views about women, warning his descendants to "prefer a well-favoured, wholesome woman, though with tawney complexion, before a besmeared and painted face."

But what is more remarkable

is that, in a world racked by murderous religious conflict, he reveals a rare breadth of outlook both in his behaviour and his writings which have given him an assured if minor place in the early history of toleration. Yet in his *Life* these overtones of forbearance are interspersed with valiant narratives of his violent and triumphant encounters, of which this is but one example:

The first word I heard was dearest Thou come down Welch Man, which I no sooner heard but taking a sword in one hand and a little Target in the other, I did in my shirt run down the Council Office, Chelmsford, and charged 10 or 12 of them with that Fury, that they run away, some throwing away their halberds, and others hurrying their fellows to make them go faster in a narrow way they were to pass.

Miss Elizabeth Burton in her book deals with an earlier generation and tries to get closer to the ordinary folk. She has already published comparable books for later periods; but her present task is the more difficult because the surviving materials are less.

Faced with these inherent limitations, and relying on printed material, Miss Burton has succeeded in her appointed task of taking us into the homes of the English people under the first four Tudors, showing them at their meals, their recreation, on state occasions, at dances and in health. It must be said that the account tells us more about families of moderate means than about their more illustrious contemporaries. She is also occasionally careless in her checking. Admiral Drake's death, for example, in 1581, seven years after the latter's execution. And the period, 1485-1558, is not one of almost steady inflation.

The author has, none the less, given a good account with many interesting and entertaining insights. How honest people were! They called one of their dishes "garbage" which was chopped and stewed offal, thickened with bread and highly spiced! We may get back to it before long. And how right it was to condemn a stall holder to the pillory for selling "pots of strawberries, the which pot was not 'alf full but filled with fern." His descendant played the same trick on me last summer. In football we seem to be reverting to the practices of earlier times, as described by Sir Thomas Elyot, "wherein," he says, "is nothing but beastly fury and extreme violence, wherefore proceedeth hurt and consequently rancour and malice do remain with those that be wounded."

With Dr. Emmison's volume on Essex we come nearest to the texture and temper of daily life, its sights and sounds and smells, its gaiety and faith and despair, the hard life and the close companionship of death. Its author enjoys a considerable reputation among historians for his long and valued service as Archivist of the

Essex records; and in volume, the third of a fine series, he deserves a reputation for his masterly and complex sources. I know of few able works which display well in an abundance of detail the ordinary life of the Elizabethan county.

Dr. Emmison has drawn 10,000 Elizabethan wills and dug deeply in too many records. If the results are of most to the scholar, there the general reader will find section sharp and me insights into the men and women of the time.

Because wills are a source for this volume—many glimpses into what life was like and the "diet." Another leaves and land to his widow she happen at any hereafter to marry—! urary whereof she had promised and vowed—! shall have but a third to avoid immediate possession to John my All too often a woman her deathbed testament of child, sick at of body and soul, and wives present." And sad story must be man's bequest of only each to his brothers and while "All the rest goods I bequeath to my Thomas Vere of Horn towards the charges for whilst I was sick and to help myself and for all my friends."

But if so much is p of personal and human interest, there is also deal, derived from sources, about the welfare and organization daily life. Inflation, a problem of the late than period, is clear fled here. So is the town of Aveley, a contemporary, has a many whores, scolds, idle people, and a brought horrible and named sins and wic into the town... besides tual drunkenness, fe, bloodshed and... things be spoken of nor tole Elsewhere a general c revision of some antien cies. And finally, we thank Dr. Emmison for ing from oblivion a manor which rejoined name of King Joyberd I alias Blunts.

Joel Hurs

Crime

The Thomas Berryman Number

By James Patterson

(Secker & Warburg, £3.90)

Here is a writer who sets out to ask the question (important to us of today's world): what is a political assassin truly like? He no doubt felt that the fairly pathetic James Earl Ray who was convicted of killing Martin Luther King was not a figure of enough meaning and weight for the thing he did. So he postulated a target similar to King but added a hit-man who was only a front for the real assassin, and then proceeded, with a fair amount of teasing concealment of information (which makes for a thoroughly good read), to answer his own question.

The eventual reply is not in fact so overwhelmingly right that one is totally convinced. Rightness of that order is reserved for the mighty who can transcend mere fact. But it is an interesting answer nevertheless, one that can be crudely summed up in a quotation (from a movie review) at the head of one of the book's sections: "Steve McQueen is a killer you have to cheer on and root for."

But perhaps more important is the book's tone. It reproduces like a finely tuned radio a characteristic music of our time, or possibly just of yesterday. It hymns throughout a special driving quality heavily loaded with feeling, the sort of tune sung by films like *Five Easy Pieces* or *Easy Rider* (one of Patterson's minor characters actually watches a television re-run of the latter). "I myself expected cause and effect as a reader," the narrator says towards the end, and adds: "Well, I was short on causes. That catches the note, the belief (or fear) that society now is irredeemably rootless, haphazard. The contemporaneity is reinforced, perhaps particularly for British readers, by the insistent use of up-to-the-minute minutiae of American life (Patterson is a copy writer: this is his first novel). What, I asked bewil-

deredly, is a Tiparillo who is Robert Yablans are Looney Tunes? Or a little factually, but thing comes whooping And that is well worth caught in the pages.

Brothers Keepers, by Dor Westlake (Hodder & Stoughton, £3.95). Shulduggery, not shenanigans, in a Mar monastery. A-fizz with bubbles, buxar with ch fantasy: a delightful's crime's new year.

Rabid, by David Anne Allen, £3.95). How might come to Britain plausibly told in this novel showing all the knack, but some slow politicking. I see a film.

At High Risk, by Palm Court (Collins, £3.95). I circles, Parisian dip with a touch of the forths, a tale of black suspense. Swishingly read The Moroccan, by C. A dad (W. H. Allen, £3.95). Highly refreshing view of today's Israel (b fornication on duty, one seen through oriental eyes, moving into convulsive spy-tale. Cheeky, grippy.

Mr T, by Martin I (Collins, £2.95). Russell at devising extraordinary baffling situations. Here banish researcher's denies he is him. You know the how and why.

Honesty Will Get Nowhere, by John She (Gollancz, £3.80). W return after long at Sherwood's tale of a cunning people robbers is delightfully gend from start to finish.

H. R. F. Ke

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The world's leading literary journal first appeared on 17 January that year.

This week's TLS is a 48-page

75th anniversary number

In this special issue:

New etchings by David Hockney of The Man with the Blue Guitar; Keith Thomas writes on Laughter in Tudor and Stuart England.

Other contributors include:

Kenneth Clark, Stuart Piggott, Anthony Burgess, Louis Auchincloss, Dan Jacobson, Hugh Honour, S. S. Prawer, D. J. Enright, Glyn Daniel, David Daiches.

TLS

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

كتاب من الأصل

Getting touchy over speaking with too many tongues in Brussels

Brussels
Making his maiden appearance before the Brussels press corps last week, Mr. Roy Jenkins, the new president of the European Commission, read out a brief and innocuous statement (in English) about his policy aims over the next four years.

After he had finished, a Belgian television reporter asked him to repeat what he had said in French. Mr. Jenkins declined, pointing out, accurately enough, that his predecessor, Mr. François-Xavier Ortoli, had made a similar statement in French on his arrival in Brussels and had not felt the need to reread it in English.

An hour or two later Belgian Radio was reporting that the new president had "obstinately refused" to speak French, and the next day the same news was being repeated in the French capital.

It would be wrong to make too much of a minor episode, but Mr. Jenkins was receiving his first lesson in one of the unwritten commandments of the Community: thou shalt pretend that French is still the universal language of diplomacy.

Tactically, Mr. Jenkins would have done better, even at some risk of personal embarrassment, to have called on his reserves of grammar-school French and stumbled through a few sentences in the tongue of Kéroul and Molière. It is, after all, the thought that counts.

Few subjects touch such sensitive nationalist nerves as language. To all intents and purposes, the EEC is now a multi-lingual organization with six official tongues—French, English, German, Italian, Dutch and Danish.

Full interpretation facilities have to be provided for all meetings of any importance whether at the level of ministers or officials, and all working documents have to be translated into the six official languages. Some 38 per cent of the staff of the European Commission are engaged in translation work of one kind or another.

None the less, French is still *primus inter pares*. Among European Commission officials, it remains the nearest thing to a "lingua franca", even though

the Anglophone intake of 1973, after the entry into the EEC of Britain, Ireland and Denmark, was a severe blow to French cultural supremacy. Most documents are still written first in French.

French is still de rigueur at the daily press briefings given by the Commission's team of official spokesmen, interpretation being available only when a commissioner descends from Olympus in person to make a policy statement or announce some new proposal.

While there are French and Italian journalists who speak little or no English, it is equally true that there are some British, Danish and Irish correspondents who are no less deficient in French. There is, virtually speaking, no one who cannot speak either French or English.

The sensible solution would thus seem to be to make French and English the working languages for press briefings. But such suggestions have always come to nought, mainly because the Germans and the Italians are not prepared to extend to two languages the privileged status they tolerate at a pinch for one.

A similar German objection is holding up agreement on the format of an EEC passport. Everyone else accepts that the contents of the document should appear in three languages—French, English and German. The Germans want the contents to be repeated in all six official languages.

This should dispel any notion that the Francophone community is unique in its touchiness about language. Understandably, however, France is jealous of its preserve, all the more because outside the EEC French has given ground everywhere to English as a world trade tongue, mainly owing to the power and influence of the United States.

Mr. Jenkins was thus treading on delicate ground last week. He is said to have a good understanding of French, and to be able to read it without difficulty, but it appears that his "Europeanist" credentials will not be fully accepted until he has spoken a few words in public as well.

Michael Hornsby

Do they really want to bring the House down?

Ronald Butt

Mr. Callaghan has again recently indicated, as clearly as he can without giving hostages to fortune, that there will be no early election. As to the matter of fact, he may be right.

The election could be a long way off. If the choice is left to the Prime Minister we shall wait until the oil comes in, the benefits of the present hard-times Labour policy are reaped and until the public is in a more friendly mood towards the Government, which means that it will be quite a long time before Mr. Callaghan wants us to vote again.

What is more, to carry on as long as possible is wholly in line with the general constitutional convention that parliaments ought normally to be allowed to run most of their natural lives so long as the House of Commons provides governments with sufficient support to enable them to govern.

Prime Ministers are not supposed to go rushing to the country beforehand without good reason and simply to strengthen their parliamentary position. When they do so they often come unstruck, as in 1970 and 1974.

So Mr. Callaghan has everything to gain by hanging on. We really ought to remind ourselves, and assess the performance of the politicians we sent to Westminster two and a half years ago, that it isn't for Mr. Callaghan to choose when the election is but for the House of Commons. And this is no statement of a formal but unreal position. The House of Commons has not, for a very long time, been so powerful nor better able to dismiss a government if it wants.

To find anything like a similar situation, we have to look back at least to the inter-war years when a minority Labour Government was twice sustained in office on sufferance by the Liberals, once when Ramsay MacDonald first took office in 1924, and a second time in 1929.

Before that, to find anything remotely resembling the present situation, we have to go back to the years between 1846 and 1867, when another fragmented House of Commons swiftly made and unmade a series of short-lived minority governments in a remarkable but short-lived demonstration of "independent" parliamentary power. But in those days it

could do so without causing a Dissolution, which this Parliament almost certainly cannot.

Mr. Callaghan's Government, however, is not, perhaps, a minority Government. At any rate, it is not a minority Government if you lump together all its miscellaneous allies, including the Independent from Fermanagh, Mr. Maguire, on whom it finally and very precariously depends for that famous majority of one.

Nor is it a coalition Government. It has no pacts and no obligations. It is restrained by nothing but its own common sense.

In fact, the strength of Mr. Callaghan's Government does not depend on its overall majority of one. Nor would it be much stronger with an overall majority of (say) five or six, if the Government faced a large, single-party Opposition which would be quite possible for the Government in Attlee's second Parliament.

Mr. Callaghan holds office simply because there exists no basis on which all the present opposition parties can combine against it.

There is, to start with, the accident of Mr. Enoch Powell's association with the Ulster Unionists. But for this, and for Mr. Powell's refusal to accept Mr. Thatcher and the Tories' "conversion", and his conviction that the Tory Party, as it is at present constituted, needs one more defeat for it to find its true self again, might not the Ulster Unionists have "swung" the election in the Tory fold? It is at least possible.

Then there are the Liberals. They dare not face an early election; they are hard up and see their voters, "Liberal" in name but not, for the most part, in nature, slipping away. Not least, the various Nationalists have been playing their own game until Devolution is settled and want to keep Labour in until it is settled, every other question of national politics notwithstanding.

I am not saying that all these groups and people should not behave in this way if they think it serves their political interest, and their convictions, to do so. The point is simply that it is in their power, if they choose, to harry the Government out of office, and they do not choose to. For once, we are actually living in a time when the House of Commons has enough people

in it who have the power to elect a Government because the Government cannot command a majority of the House which is tied to its machine and whose members dare not upset it on political lives.

So let nobody say that the House of Commons is powerless because the "system" allows the Government to do what it likes. The truth is that the powers of the House of Commons are always less, and no more, than what suits the majority of its members in any given situation. And it has suited enough of the fragmented Opposition to accept measures of socialism they care little for rather than face the consequences of turning the Government out.

But, of course, it doesn't stop there. With such a knife-edge majority as the Government enjoys, it would be quite possible for the disaffected elements in the Labour Party to bring it down if they chose. The left hate so much of what the Government is doing economically that they might have overruled it long since, but, of course, they won't.

Mr. Heffer may huff and puff, but the left will not be responsible for the death of this Government and failure at the next election, which they hope will be able to ascribe to too little socialism.

Only the politically naïve could expect the left to pull the house down when it is doing so well in capturing the party machine and the constituency parties which will determine the political complexion of future Labour MPs, and when it motivates what Mr. Crosland has graphically described as the antics of the NEC.

So the left carefully restricts itself to the safe device of demanding that it could safely indulge in last week when 77 left-wingers voted against the defence cuts as insufficient, and knew the Government would still be safe in office because the Opposition was bound to abstain. But when about the right, where the discontent is hardly less acute?

Quite a revolt was expected from them in a contrary sense over defence. And what happened? Mr. Prentice, Mr. John Mackintosh and Mr. Crawford abstained on the substantive defence vote rather than go into the Tory lobby. Well, who can blame them? They

have to serve their cause as they think best and define what their cause is.

They have also to decide what the Labour link is worth to them. Mr. Mackintosh has argued for years that Parliament is entangled, dominated by the executive and unable to influence policy—so much so that it could only be rescued by a "committee system" on American lines.

Well, we don't hear quite so much about that panacea these days, and I'm not clear what a committee system could do to change the present situation. So instead we hear more about proportional representation.

But, of course, the true answer lies on the floor of the House (where if the Government is to come unstuck it could just conceivably do so over devolution).

Mr. Mackintosh and Mr. Brian Walden have done their bit there—over the Dock Regulation Bill, for instance. But when it comes to turning out the Government, it's another matter. In theory, Mr. Mackintosh might try to persuade his friends on the right to a combined operation to this end in the interests of the Lab-Lib realignment some of them would like. But he won't and they wouldn't.

It calls for rather a lot of nerve these days to get out from the shelter of a big party and cross the floor. (People did it in the bad old days but that was before the pull of the party machine became so powerful.) So, of course, the good men of the Labour right are hoping that, perhaps, electoral reform might do the trick for them in a sort of realignment without tears.

On balance, it suits almost everybody, the Nationalists, the Liberals, Mr. Powell, Mr. Heffer, Mr. Mackintosh and even Mr. Prentice, perhaps, to keep things as they are. It also suits Mr. Callaghan, but not Mrs. Thatcher. Everyone has to place his own bet.

I don't blame them. But we certainly can't blame the inadequacies of the House as an institution for keeping going a Government which so few people in it or out of it like. The House of Commons, as always, is as good and responsible as the people in it will allow it to be. If it suits the majority it can bring the Government down. But will it?

Will President Ford term of office be remembered as the Kissinger years?

With a last round of brave smiles, Gerald Ford today relinquishes his office, bringing to an end his caretaker-like Presidency of the United States and the painful transitional process which began with his defeat seemingly so long ago in last November's elections. Such an extended transition is no mean test of endurance, for in American politics, as in American football, winning is seen not as just everything, but the only thing.

Mr. Ford's pride, as he said in his farewell State of the Union message, is to be passing the country on to Jimmy Carter in better shape than he found it. His disappointment is that not enough countrymen thought his performance warranted giving him a full term of his own.

It should not have surprised him. No one, after all, considered him a potential President during 25 years in Congress. No one, that is, until a desperate Richard Nixon thought of him in 1973 as the one man to appoint as replacement Vice-President who could not be taken seriously as his own replacement.

He was wrong. But Mr. Ford's mistake was to be persuaded he could go even farther. He persuaded some others, too, Harold Wilson was one, to confidently predicting that Mr. Ford would become a second Truman, and surprise everyone with his political acumen.

Mr. Ford's achievement rating has to fall in line, then. But there is one signal accomplishment. One is to have cut the Presidency down to size, after the years of Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon. It may be that Americans now again want someone larger than life. We shall see.

But there can be no doubt that "Gerald" and his wife and their likeable children, again made the White House seem a human place, with rather ordinary, or "average", virtues and failings. There may have been no inspiration, but nobody can have slept uneasy in the house, and in spite of the one daring act that blighted his beginning.

That it is here suggested, will be remembered as his second achievement—the pardon of his predecessor. Hardly sight shows that this one act cut the country loose from its obsessive obsession with the Watergate scandal and Nixon.

Mr. Ford handled matters with typical maledeness. Perhaps it would have been more prudent to extract a full admission of wrongdoing from the disgraced former President, but the hard fact remains that the pardon ended the hurt, and the country turned forward again. Further, Mr. Ford made an unprecedented move, in going to testify before Congress, to persuade all that there had been no "deal".

A third achievement was to have revived Cabinet government. He made some excellent appointments in such men as William Coleman (who Solomon-like authorized the Concorde trial), and Dr. Edward Levi, who as Attorney General, reformed both Justice Department and FBI.

Sensing his own limitations Mr. Ford allowed his officers great rein. With some exceptions, with others the success was questionable—the economy was handled poorly and for a man who enjoys such warm personal relations with individuals, Mr. Ford demonstrated, strikingly, the lack of conservative Congressmen's insensitivity and lack of compassion towards society's poor and disadvantaged.

In foreign policy Mr. Ford stuck with the Secretary of State he inherited as his "mentor", and was perhaps too much in thrall of him just when his influence went into sharp decline.

Dr. Kissinger's is great departure today: indeed, "Pre foreign policy" for past three years, an influence for the just now his farewell. Punter foreign who he seduced phony, not on without him, of course, although ordinary personal r nurtured with Arab be the most difficult.

Dr. Kissinger leaves the same time as patron, Vice-President Rockefeller. He leaves a review of 1 ments to his me history will of course last word, as he has not be long before comes tumbling off but in the mean while recall briefly the ex difficulties he bot with and worsened.

He believed that point was the decl United States pre and managing the r its power relative r superpowers and powers say that his polity would be unbinged.

He was perhaps o by his Weimar-like American right, and of recrimination? came.

The final messy e the United States f East Asia was c accomplishment, ev his acceptance of Peace Prize for the f achievement now asks to size, after the years of Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon.

It may be that Americans now again want someone larger than life. We shall see.

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Why Cairo wants peace at nearly any price

Egypt wants peace and needs peace. This has been the main burden of the talk I had with President Sadat in Cairo a week ago, and it is the message repeated by all of the ministers, politicians and officials I met. There is nothing really surprising about this, and President Sadat has made his intentions abundantly clear in the past. The Egyptian economy is under considerable strain, still precariously balanced between the war footing on which it has had to be maintained for so long and the peace-time footing to which the president has tried to bring it back over the past two or three years.

The whole infrastructure of the country (bureaucracy, communications, transport) needs a complete overhaul. Massive investments from abroad are being sought for long-term industrial and agricultural projects. It is impossible to do all this and

prepare for war at the same time.

So the Egyptian government and people are acutely aware of the need for a Middle East peace settlement and President Sadat, who was looking more relaxed and sounding more optimistic about this, and President Sadat has made his intentions abundantly clear in the past. The Egyptian economy is under considerable strain, still precariously balanced between the war footing on which it has had to be maintained for so long and the peace-time footing to which the president has tried to bring it back over the past two or three years.

Ideally, of course, he would like to see a settlement in 1977. That, he realizes, may not be possible, but at least there must be enough progress this year to hold out the virtual certainty of a settlement in 1978.

If there is no progress in 1977 because of Israeli delaying tactics, President Sadat sees no way of escaping another war. Naturally, he would regard this as a catastrophe for Egypt as

well as for all the other countries that would be involved. But he is convinced that the present state of limbo cannot continue indefinitely. The alternatives are a settlement or war. The timing of the main diplomatic initiatives to be launched in 1977 remains elastic, but the aim is to make certain that the Geneva Conference will be convened in the summer or early autumn. The president was realistic about the fact that an earlier meeting would not give time for the Carter administration to emerge from the election extravaganza and reassess the realities and dangers of the Middle East situation in a sober frame of mind.

Exerting the influence

In particular, it is hoped that when the administration comes to appreciate the significance of the unusually happy position enjoyed by the United States and by the West generally in the Arab world today, it will act in Western interests by exerting on behalf of a just settlement the influence which it alone can command.

At the same time, I found in

Cairo a new awareness of the danger of pursuing all the eggs in one (American) basket. A variety of diplomatic initiatives are envisaged. A good start has already been made with the Sofia foreign ministers' meeting at improving relations with the Soviet Union. The president spoke of his hope that Europe would be able to play a more relevant part in the coming months. This seems fit in with what is known of Mr. Carter's thinking on the subject, though I found it depressing to be told that France and West Germany are regarded as being much more actively interested in searching for a settlement than is Britain.

It was pointed out to me that, with the exception of the United States, the West is directly involved, Western Europe would suffer most from a renewed war. The attainment of a lasting peace in the Middle East should therefore be the first priority of European foreign policy.

One thing that is helping the president's efforts is the much healthier look presented by the Arab world as a whole this year but last. The acrimonious dispute between Egypt and Syria has been satisfactorily concluded and good relations res-

tored with unexpected speed. This is a significant development, which would have seemed a remote possibility as recently as September of last year, is a reminder of how seemingly insoluble inter-Arab disputes can be settled quickly.

Relations between Egypt and Saudi Arabia remain good and close, and although inevitably there are serious causes by the borrower-lender relationship, the combination of increasingly experienced Saudi diplomacy and greater Egyptian self-confidence makes it possible to surmount them with relative ease. The basis and springboard for any effective Arab diplomatic action—Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia—is once again in being.

The chances for peace

With regard to the Palestinians, President Sadat confirmed what he had recently told the *Washington Post* about the inevitability of a link being forged between a new Palestinian state on the West Bank, and Jordan, but he added that this was no new departure in Egyptian policy and that he had emphasized the point in 1974.

Cairo seems confident that the Palestinian leadership will in due course come to accept the inevitability of such a linkage, and it was repeatedly pointed out to me by all with whom I spoke, including Mahmoud Riad, Secretary-General of the Arab League, that an association was in the interests of the Palestinians and that without it a new Palestinian state would not be viable. The economy of the West Bank was geared to that of the East Bank, and one and a half million Palestinians live in Jordan and are already Jordanian citizens.

The chances for peace have never been better and the United States State Department is fully aware of this reality, but as always the real question is whether the Israelis really want a settlement which is generally acceptable. Will they give up territories in exchange for peace, and, if not, will the Israelis exercise the pressure which is necessary to persuade them?

Dennis Walters
The author is Conservative MP for West Ham and is joint chair-man of the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding.
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Two days in a cold bath

82 year old widow trapped by fall and rescued after 48 hours endurance

Old Jane has needed to be plucky all her life—she endured wartime tragedy, made a total recovery from cancer, and from partial paralysis. She needed all her bravery to survive a recent fall in her bath. Unable to move she endured the cold until, by good fortune, the home help on her weekly visit called the police when unable to enter the flat. After some weeks in hospital Jane has recovered.

Help The Aged needs your support to help prevent such tragic situations: To enable more volunteer care to be organised; to stop the suffering of loneliness by starting more Day Centres; to initiate Day Hospital Centres so that those needing treatment can get it, yet live at home; to send food and medical aid to old people in dire need. In thankfulness for your blessings help one brave old man or woman:

£20 is a "real help" towards another centre. £35 helps provide a Geriatric Day Hospital. £150 inscribes the name of someone dear to you on the Dedication Plaque of a Day Centre.

Your donation is desperately needed to help old people. So please use the FREEPOST facility and address your gift to: Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help The Aged, Room T5, FREEPOST T5, LONDON W1E 6GZ (No stamp needed).

* Please let us know if you would like your gift used for a particular purpose.

The Times Diary

On the stopping train to Saigon

although he might admit this begins to pall after a while. The same is true of the endless birches and pine forests of the Siberian countryside. But the social life of the long-distance train is rich and varied, and the lubricant qualities of vodka and pocket chess combine to produce amorous encounters over ersatz samovars.

At 8.55 on Tuesday evening, having left his Peking hotel, he boards for Hanoi, where he arrives 12 days after leaving London via Hankow. There is only the last lap of the journey to Saigon to go, and it is here that he meets his Waterloo. He pursues his faithful Cooks to find stations between Hanoi and Saigon painstakingly listed. But the distance between the two cities is curiously shown as 0 km, and, more to the point, there are no trains.

Watch it

If you remember "Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases" then you remember Richard Messingham. He was the far man with the face of a bloodhound who appeared in *Bloodhound* short films in the 1940s urging people to bathe in five inches of water, post early for Christmas and cross a road sensibly.

Messingham, who died in 1953, has three evenings of programmes devoted to his work at the National Film Theatre next week, including his first amateur productions when he

was working at the London Fever Hospital. Tell me if it hurts is described as "a ferocious black joke at the expense of dentists" and *Another case of poisoning* a cautionary tale of what results from eating dubious pork pies or 5 to 6 to from dirty glasses in pubs. You have been warned.

An anti-smoking advertisement in *The Guardian* declares that "one-third of all smokers will die". If the others achieve immortality, it might be worth starting.

Fertile field

For the second time this week I encountered my colleagues from the gardening press yesterday. This is the time when, or so manufacturers of garden products assume, the experts are compiling their bumper spring catalogues. The assiduous green-fingered scribe thus has to endure a hectic round of buffet lunches at the better London hotels.

Yesterday we were the guests of David Hessayon, the author of those slim but extraordinarily useful and beautifully illustrated booklets in the *Be Your Own Gardening Expert* series. They are cheap, brisk, down-to-earth guides on what to do in the garden, particularly on how to recognise pests and diseases. I have always particularly admired the restraint by which Hessayon avoids excessive pro-

motion of the products of the chemical company which publishes them.

I admired it even more yesterday when I learnt that Hessayon, far from being the dour, impartial scientist which his books led me to believe, is in fact the bouncy chairman of the chemical company in question. A genial former journalist, he would qualify as a whizz-kid were he a bit younger. As it is, he is simply a whizz.

The new book contains no reference to his firm's products at all. It is called *Be Your Own Gardening Expert* and gives concise, easy-to-follow descriptions of 500 varieties of house plants. It is designed for the numerous people who have no idea just what that mass of pretty leaves in their living rooms really is and thus cannot discover how to look after it. (Having identified it, they have to buy one of Hessayon's earlier books for cultivation instructions, since the new one does not deal with that aspect.)

The initial print order was for half a million, selling at 35p each. On the basis of advance orders, there is to be a reprint before publication on February 1. Hessayon's last booklet, *Vegetable Plotter*, was in the best-seller list for several weeks during the summer, and there is no reason to believe that this one will not do as well. Nice to hear of a former journalist making good in something so worth while.

Testing

Possibly to make amends for having besieged the local shopping precinct wearing space suits and wielding collecting boxes, the Brunel University students and the citizens of Hillingdon and Uxbridge to visit their campus yesterday. The open day was part of Rag Week.

The trouble with the Royals today is that they have no incentives.

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department issued a statement with quest as "Who won the Fi War? Who came seco?" The next two "Fils" 2 3 4 5. They had had some "ver answers submitted.

Visitors got their fit at their ninth port of a young man who matches by means this is later beam. in birefringence.

Three departments (test visitors' reaction two wanted them to di looking in a mirror. Nt ingly the psycholog ment were keenest to visitors what fools th and had laid on a y illusions. "It does: much to do with ps but it shows how you deceive you", a stu plained.

By mid-after



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ill President
term of office
remembered as
Kissinger year

CANTERBURY AND ROME

expressly odium the-
lacks employment these
it connects the acerbity
which theologians were
to dispute their relish in
down each other's argu-
ment, the primacy which
they fortified their own
and set out destroy-
ing of their opponents.
can still be heard from
the pulpit of Belfast or
the of the controversy
adding the name of Arch-
Lefebvre. But in the
us field of ecumenical
all has changed. A new
is required, man-
theological perhaps.
method of the new
is to identify and
areas of agreement, and
essential differences to a
f argument removed from
which the previous war-
d been conducted. For
pose a new vocabulary is
only found useful, prefer-
antique resonance but
ted by sectarian or He-
scars. In a world, fel-
community? fel-
community of faith,
ke a thread through the
and final production of the
an-Roman Catholic Inter-
Commission—an agree-
ment on "Authority in the
crux on this occasion is
sion of the Pope. The
line of argument is that
the beginning pastoral
ty in the local Christian
nities has reposed pri-
in the bishop "who is
sible for preserving and
ing the integrity of the
a in order to further the
s response to the Lord-
Christ and its commit-
ment mission"; that in
fashion the *koinonia* of
strict local churches is
realized in their com-
with one another, for
purpose both councils and
al bishops have been
appropriate or necessary:
it by extension ecumenical
is and a bishop of
al primacy were recog-
the natural star for that
being Rome.
document is vague about
ture of the authority and
of the jurisdiction exercis-
y bishop, primate and
respectively. A bishop, we
ld, "can require the com-
e necessary to maintain
and charity" in the daily
the community over which
atches. No such power to

require compliance is mentioned
in connexion with the office of
superior bishops or with the
primacy at Rome. The latter is
presented thus:
Primacy fulfils its purpose by
helping the churches to listen
to one another, to grow in love
and unity, to strive together
towards the fulfilment of Chris-
tian life and witness; it respects
and promotes Christian freedom
and spontaneity; it does not seek
uniformity where diversity is
legitimate, or centralisation
administration to the detriment of local
churches. A primate exercises
his ministry not in isolation but
in collegial association with his
brother bishops.
The statement finishes with a
common declaration that it would
be appropriate in any future
union for a universal primacy
such as that described to be held
by the see of Rome. Or rather,
the statement does not finish
there, but goes on to record
briefly that problems still arise
over such matters as the doctrine
of papal infallibility, the status
of the so-called Petrine texts in
the Gospels, the question whether
communion with Rome is a
necessary condition of a church's
catholicity, and the claim that
the Pope possesses universal
immediate jurisdiction—a fairly
formidable list.
Nevertheless the statement the
commission has agreed shows a
convergence of opinion remark-
able by any reckoning. On the
Anglican side there is readiness
to acknowledge that union must
incorporate the active primacy
Rome, albeit within a "con-
stitutional" limits which are
indicated without being defined.
On the Roman Catholic side there
is readiness to lower the key and
reduce the substance of the
highly developed papal claims,
and choose more circumspectly
the ground for their justification.
No talk of submission. The yoke,
if it is to be, is of velvet.
Talk with the commission's
earliest statements on the
Eucharist and the ministry this
one should enable the
moment of unity to be main-
tained—provided, and it is a
very far proviso, the two
churches large can embrace
these propositions with the
cordiality and conviction with
which they've offered by the
theologians have agreed them.
There has been some stickiness
in the reception accorded the
earlier texts of the commission,
and so it is likely to be again.
The commission's description of
the Roman primacy is norma-
tive: this is how, its opinion,

the primacy ought to be under-
stood and, in the light of that
understanding, practised. Angli-
cans may require a great deal
of persuading that, were they
formally to acknowledge the
primacy of Rome, the animal
they would actually encounter,
including the elaborate apparatus
of church government surround-
ing it, would answer to that
description. Roman Catholics
may experience no less difficulty
in endorsing what is bound to
seem to many of them a dilution
of the papal office and so of the
principle of unity and orthodoxy
within their church.
The members of the com-
mission were enabled to travel
to their destination by leaving
behind much of the historical
baggage of their respective
churches. Some churchmen of
both communions will applaud
that: to their minds the impedi-
ments, acquired as likely as not
by the operation of error or
are better lost. Others will not
be so sure: a church which does
not much violence to its
historical development and to
the collective consciousness
which that development has
helped to form may lose more
than the lumber of the past. It
may become confused as to its
tradition, factious, and less able
to sustain its characteristic forms
of spirituality.
There are few who would not
be pleased if satisfactory means
could be found of closing the
sixteenth-century breach between
Canterbury and Rome. Yet
history and habits of thought
still stand across the path to
which this commission points.
They are a less impenetrable
obstruction than once they were,
but they remain in place and
formidable. The methods of
ecumenical theology allow rapid
advances to be made by its
adepts within its own universe of
discourse. But it tends to leave
behind others who are not
familiar with the technique or
who find it more apt to evade
than remove their difficulties.
Meanwhile there is a less
ambitious objective than cor-
porate reunion, and its achieve-
ment would give satisfaction
enough to be going on with:
sacramental inter-communion
between Anglican and Roman
Catholic congregations on the
basis of mutual respect and a
sufficiency of doctrinal agree-
ment, leaving aside differences
about church order of which
those raised by the papacy are
the most stubborn.

E ECONOMIC TRAGEDY OF EGYPT

Most a tradition in Egypt
the month of January is
marked by demonstrations of
and economic discontent,
more or less explicit
or overtones. They are
led by workers from the
steelworks and students
Cairo University. There
ally some damage to
ty and a number of arrests
of those arrested being
whom the Government
to intimidate rather than
set instigators of the riots.
year things have gone
farther. There has been
not only in Cairo but in
dria as well, and so
that it has forced Presi-
adat to give the police
to fire at demonstrators
t, to call in the army, to
a 14-hour curfew for the
ne since the 1952 revolu-
ion finally revoke or
se suspend the price
ce the Government had
ced on Monday that had
d the outburst. Not
only there were rumours
to yesterday that the
Minister, Mr Mamdouh
had resigned. These
apparently premature, but
uation is clearly bad
to call for a scapegoat.
If not the Prime
r himself, it is likely at
be his deputy, Mr Abdul-
al-Qaissuni, the "father
Egyptian economy" who
cently recalled to the
from the chairmanship
Arab International Bank.
financial background to
nts of the past two days
be easily comprehensible
ish readers, for Egypt's
ic situation is in some
ke a nightmarish carica-
our own. Foreign debts

are believed to amount to
\$15,000 million. The 1976
deficit was about £130 million
on a total expenditure of nearly
£6,000 million. There comes
to be very rapid population
growth. In fact, Egypt is tally
dependent on a foreign credit
which is increasingly hard to find.
Last week the foreign minister
walked out in despair from a
meeting at which his colleagues
from the oil-rich Arab states
were unwilling to accept his plea
for increased financial support.
As for foreign capital investment,
that has not responded on any-
thing like the hoped-for scale to
President Sadat's "open-door"
policy. It has been deterred
partly by the lack of a full settle-
ment of the conflict with Israel,
and partly by the many infra-
structural and bureaucratic
bottlenecks in Egyptian society.
The two drawbacks are con-
nected, for Egypt remains a war
economy (spending more than a
quarter of its gnp on the armed
forces, which also absorb an
unquantifiable proportion of its
human energies and talents). The
country's productive capacity has
been increasingly under-utilized,
while its infrastructure has
decayed to the point where
elementary services such as the
telephone have become virtually
unusable.
The result has been, of course,
roaring inflation, against which
Egypt's lower and middle classes
have been very partially
cushioned by government sub-
sidies on the prices of basic
commodities such as foodstuffs
and petrol. Mr Qaissuni,
appointed to negotiate a re-
scheduling of Egypt's debts
through the International Mon-
etary Fund, had accepted the

latter's argument that this was
only possible if the Government
adopted a programme of
financial stringency, including a
reduction of the subsidies—
which meant, of course, a further
sudden increase in the price of
staple commodities. It sought
to soften the blow by simul-
taneously raising the salaries
and pensions of civil servants,
which had failed by far to keep
pace either with the cost of
living or with the profits made
by a small class of profiteers in
such areas as real estate and
import-export. But this appears
only to have increased the rage
of other categories of the
population.
President Sadat himself has
me in for his share of insults
from the demonstrators, but
there is no reason to think his
position is seriously en-
dangered as yet. He may even
conjure to take the credit for
reviving a hasty decision taken
by the Government and referring
the issue, like a good democrat,
to the newly elected parliament.
But he has probably had a bad
fight, and even if the riots
subside the economic problem
will not go away. Those who
value the existence of a moderate
Egyptian regime, both in the
Arab world and in the West,
would be well advised to take
note that such a regime cannot
survive indefinitely without more
effective support, both financial
and political. The argument put
by Mr Denis Walters on the
opposite page—that the present
opportunity for a negotiated
settlement in the Middle East
should be seized quickly—one
that ought to be considered very
seriously by the new adminis-
tration in Washington.

lem eviction

David Krivine
ster from Dean Handford,
Anglican Church in Jerusa-
laim, in your issue of
7, states that three Arab
were evicted from their
the Jewish Quarter of the
without justification, and
ered flats elsewhere "at a
round their means".
eviction, I discovered the
Arabs were lodged in con-
housing, scheduled for
m. I was shown the dwelling
family (the biggest of the
12 members) in Misgav
Street.
can say is that if animals
accommodated this one
well, I really think there
are been a case for inter-
by the SPCA. (The only
as a hole in the ground
the yard, shared with the
of five other "flats".)
three families were offered
age four room modern flats
and new Nussaybeh housing
Beith Hanina, Jerusalem.
urments were to become

their property, free and without
charge.
3) If they prefer to stay in the Old
City, they are free to take cash from
the rehousing agency instead of the
suggested flats, and can settle in the
Moslem, Christian or Armenian
quarters, according to their choice
and denomination.
4) The entire Jewish Quarter was
classified as sub-standard, and all is
being reconstructed. In the new
premises, priority is given to Jewish
applicants, notably the old time
residents who were driven out when
the Jordanian Army took over in
1948.
Yours faithfully,
DAVID KRIVINE,
Economic Correspondent,
Jerusalem Post,
27a HeHalutz Street,
Jerusalem,
January 14.

members of the Workers Defence
Committee for allegedly carrying
out an "illegal collection of funds".
The funds concerned were destined
for the legal defence of workers
who have been victimized for their
part in the strikes and protests.
Radom last year, and also for the
support of their families, since many
of these workers have been deprived
of their jobs and of all means of
livelihood. Now some of these funds
have also been confiscated.
After some months of minor
harassment of committee members,
the Government has now decided to
treat this form of defence of civil
rights as a crime. It is to be hoped
that international public opinion
will deter the Polish Government
from this action, which makes a
mockery of the Helsinki agreement,
not to speak of that Government's
own pretensions to be a workers'
state, and constitutes a particularly
ugly form of political repression.
Yours faithfully,
CHARLES TAYLOR,
Professor of Social and Political
Theory,
All Souls College,
Oxford,
January 17.

Churches and black unions in S Africa

From The Reverend Harry O. Morton and others
Sir, We believe that support for the
week of protest against the South
African Government's move to
cripple the emerging black trade
union movement should not be con-
fined to trade unionists. As a result
of Britain's strong historical and
commercial links with South Africa,
all the British people and especially
the business community have a duty
to register their profound objection
to banning and detention without
trial of anyone, including, especially
this week, those involved in organiz-
ing black trade unions.
For many years there has been a
serious debate as to whether British
industry could justify its presence in
South Africa by claiming, among
other things, that the economic
benefits which it brought to the
black community and the power
which it could deploy to encourage
and hasten reform substantially out-
weighed the undoubtedly moral and
commercial support which it offered
the apartheid regime.
The relative success of the cam-
paign to raise wages to more
reasonable levels, at least in the
commercial and industrial sectors,
and the indications that leading
British companies were beginning to
accept the need for real negotiations
with genuine representatives of their
black labour force, had encouraged
the belief that developments in the
business world could indeed contri-
bute towards a radical change in the
position of the blacks in South
Africa. Recent events, however, have
undermined the basis of such an
interpretation.
Following dramatic protests by
young urban blacks, which have con-
tinued since the first confrontation
of schoolchildren with the police on
June 16, 1976, any pressure for
reform emanating from the business
community has met with blank
refusal on the part of the South
African Government. The South
African Government has given no
proper reply to the suggestions for
reform put forward by the Trans-
vaal Chamber of Commerce.
On October 18, 1976, Mr Vorster
told businessmen at the Association
Chambers of Commerce Conference
to stop meddling in politics, saying
"giving in to unreasonable requests
from business organizations would
be adulterating the whole political
process of the Republic". Further-
more, he took issue with the concern
with the development of inde-
pendent black trade unions has
demonstrated the Government's
determination to close off the most
promising avenue along which the
business community could move to-
wards putting the relationship of
blacks and whites on a new footing.
By its actions, the South African
Government has not only challenged
the international trade union move-
ment but also sealed off one of the
last avenues for peaceful change. If
by our protests we cannot prevail
upon the minister, Mr Kruger, to
rescind the banning orders then we
face anew the question whether our
involvement in the South African
economy can be morally justified.
If British industry is prevented from
making a positive contribution to
the achievement of a just society in
South Africa, there can hardly be
moral justification for continued in-
vestment there.
On the grounds that pressure by
investors has proved inadequate and
that therefore the argument that
economic growth can produce funda-
mental change has been proved
false, the Christian Institute of
Southern Africa supports the call
for no further investment in South
Africa. Unless the Government of
South Africa can reverse its present
course, the British Churches will be
impelled by events to reconsider
that call.
We ask all those who seek peace-
ful change in South Africa to join
with us in appealing to the British
Government to make the strongest
representations to the Government
of South Africa, to lift the banning
orders and allow the development
of free and independent black
unions.
Yours sincerely,
HARRY O. MORTON,
General Secretary,
British Council of Churches,
B. C. BUTLER,
Catholic Institute for
International Relations,
TREVOR JEPSON, General
Chairman, Christian Concern
for Southern Africa,
1 Cambridge Terrace,
Regents Park, NW1,
January 16.

Press Council ruling

From The Director of The Press
Council
Sir, It is unfortunate that in her
letter (January 19) about her com-
plaint to the Press Council, Mrs
Maureen Colquhoun, MP, does not
mention that when she telephoned
me to give a rather different
version of what was said by Mr
Nigel Dempster on Capital Radio,
I made it clear that if any state-
ment had been made to the effect
that the Press Council had been
threatened with legal action, it was
incorrect.
The press release which was
altered was the advance copy which
is invariably sent several days
before the publication date and
under confidential cover to the
parties only. Any representations
received as a result of this advance
notice are given careful considera-
tion.
Mrs Colquhoun's letter would
have been better balanced if she
had disclosed that two alterations
were made to the advance release
in her own representations: that
the sentence Mr Arthur Latham,
MP, was attempting to read out on
Capital Radio was the one which
was altered by Mr Dempster and which
Ms Colquhoun describes as roundly
criticizing the Daily Mail was,
except for a very minor alteration,
retained in the first paragraph of
the amended release; that no alter-
ation of any kind was made to the
Press Council's findings in response
to representations by the Daily
Mail.
Yours faithfully,
NOEL J. PAUL,
The Press Council,
1 Salisbury Square, ECA,
January 9.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Educating our masters

From Professor R. J. Ball and
Professor T. Kemper
Sir, By implication, your leader of
January 18, "Educating Our
Masters" suggests that no sound
foundations currently exist on which
to build more effective management
skills in the public sector. You
conclude, therefore, that there is a
need for a new Public Service Staff
College. The case in which you
present your case ignores the
further possible contributions that
could be made from existing man-
agement schools.
We would argue that considerable
efforts have already been made by
schools of management to attempt
to meet some of the needs of the
public sector. In the post-war expe-
rience the public sector industry is fully
represented in the middle and
senior management programmes that
are run by the schools. Attempts to
relate the schools to the needs of
the Civil Service proper have been
less successful, particularly since
the founding of the Civil Service
College, which has resulted in a
drying up of the initial flow of civil
servants that was characteristic of
the early days of the Administrative
Staff College and the London
Business School. Discussions with
the Civil Service Department have
not resulted in any material change
in recent years. We have been left
with the distinct impression that the
Civil Service believes that it can
meet its own development needs
with little reference to the major
investments made by both govern-
ment and industry in the business
schools.
This is a description of practice.
As a matter of principle, we sym-
pathize strongly with the view that
joint development and education of
managers in both the public and
private sector is of major impor-
tance. Compartmentalizing education
only seems to divide, to inhibit the
development of a greater plurality
of roles within the economy and
limit communication based on a
common language and shared
developmental experience. To create
yet another specialized institution
will only succeed in driving an
even greater wedge between those
attending courses in established
management schools, and those
engaged (other than in nationalized
industries) in the public sector.
In the country at large, there is a
need, not only for new investment,
but also to ensure the best use of
existing resources. Before advocat-
ing the creation of yet another
institution, proper attention should
be paid to the use of existing assets
already created by industry and
government, which can provide a
basis for wider developments in
management and policy making
skills.
Yours faithfully,
R. J. BALL, Principal,
London Graduate School of
Business Studies,
Sussex Place,
Regent's Park, NW1,
T. KEMPER, Principal,
The Administrative Staff College,
Henley,
January 19.

Letting the grass grow

From Mr Ron Bailey
Sir, Alderman David Stimpson
(Letters, January 14) is correct in
pointing out that money obtained
by a housing association from the
House of Commons and used to
renovate the houses in St Agnes
Place, SE11, is, in fact, "public
funds" and Bernard Levin is not
accurate in saying (January 11) that
a housing association has offered to
renovate the houses "at no cost
to public funds".
In fact the renovation of St Agnes
Place would actually save a large
amount of public money.
In December, 1975, on behalf of
the emergency action group, the
London and Quadrant Housing
Trust, which I then ran, I proposed
that we should renovate the houses
and provide 38 units of accommo-
dation, which the council could then
use for three years instead of the
council's £254,904. The same
amount of units in St Agnes Place
would have cost them £80,000. Thus
Alderman Stimpson's recommenda-
tion cost the ratepayers of Lambeth
£174,904.
In February, 1976, I made a
further offer to the council on
behalf of London and Quadrant
Housing Trust. This was (i) that
we would repair the houses at no
cost to the council, using money
from the Housing Corporation, and
that (ii) half the 38 units could be
used by Lambeth for bed and break-
fast families, and half could be used
for other needy families in
Lambeth.
The cost to public funds (Hous-
ing Corporation money) would have
been 38 (units) times £1,500 (grant
per unit), making a total of £57,000.

Protecting doctors' interests

From Dr D. C. Anderson
Sir, Dr J. F. Rickards, president of
the Hospital Consultants and
Specialists Association (one of our
more recent medical para-unions)
writes on January 15: "but in our
country today, where Government
support only the claims made by
organized trade unions, the only
way in which professional men and
women can ensure that their
services will remain available to
the public is by having powerful
trade unions to press their
interests."
Two problems arise for the
medical profession in adopting such
tactics. First, since we will be
treated according to how we behave,
we will rapidly cease to be a pro-
fession. It is already sometimes
difficult to distinguish between the
actions of doctors and dockers.
Secondly, if we all talk and act as
if the black voices of self-seeking
trade unions are the only ones that
will ever again be heard, we will
make it even more certain that this
appalling prophecy fulfils itself.
Unless we soon get a National
Consultants' Association that responds to
the forces of reason and moderation
before those of party dogma, and
the self interest for which trade
unions exist, we shall all be sunk
anyway. The medical profession,
by trying to play the union game
(albeit in a rather amateur way) is
embarking upon a hopeless policy
of despair.
There is another harder but more
honourable course of action open to
us. It is to set aside such self-
destructive tactics and push instead
by all available means for consti-
tutional means for a change in the
way in which our country is
governed. We should reject trade
unionism for ourselves and insist
that people are listened to once
again because of the truth of what
they have to say, rather than the
amount of trouble they will cause
if they turn nasty.
Yours faithfully,
DAVID C. ANDERSON,
Senior Lecturer,
The University of Manchester,
Department of Medicine,
The Royal Infirmary,
Manchester,
January 17.

Temple Bar

From Mr Alan Mattingly
Sir, I agree with Mr Acworth
(January 12), Temple Bar should be
left where it is and restored on
site.
At the moment it stands at a
quiet and attractive location on a
popular walking route in North
London's Green Belt. If its structure
and facade were repaired, and if a
certain amount of sensitive land-
scaping in the immediate vicinity
were carried out, there would be
no more suitable spot from
which to admire this outstanding
piece of architecture.
And, of course, it would cost a
great deal less to do this than to
shift Temple Bar, stone by stone,
back to the City.
Yours faithfully,
ALAN MATTINGLY,
5 Margaret Court,
Vicars Moor Lane, N21.

Death of Gary Gilmore

From the Reverend Michael Sharkey
Sir, You may be right in claiming
in your leading article (January 18)
that each country has to make its
own decisions about capital punish-
ment, but the case of Gary Gilmore
raises other issues which *The Times*
has disappointingly evaded: the
vengeance motive, the ghoulish
fascination of the media in the
macabre details, and especially the
death of the man himself, in the
light of which his execution
seems to have been grim compliance
with a bizarre suicide.
Every day or two, *The Times*
reports other executions throughout
the world, and unless all these are
their countries' own business, the
capital punishment of Gary Gilmore
should not be treated so defensively
as America's private concern either.
Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL SHARKEY,
Oscott College,
Sutton Coldfield,
Warwickshire,
January 18.

From the Reverend Graham Dowell

The macabre circumstances sur-
rounding Gary Gilmore's execution
in Utah should direct our attention
not only to the prolonged agony of
those awaiting deferred death in
condemned cells, but also to the
conditions under which men are
confined for long sentences. If we
in this country have, as I believe,
rightly abolished the death penalty
(in practice if not in theory), we
are bound to devote our energy, re-
sources and attention to the rehabili-
tation of those who have been
reprimed. We owe it both to them
and to those in the prison service
whom we have delegated to keep
them for long periods segregated
from society.
It is, therefore, doubly disappoint-
ing to read of the bureaucratic
obstacles which, according to your
excellent article (January 18), have
foiled the attempts by the Burnaby
Trust to build up the self confidence
and self respect of its inmates
prisoners by art therapy. It is
surely in the interests of all of us
that the prisoner should not only
be encouraged to discover elements
of creativity within himself, but
also (as Swedish experiments have
abundantly shown) to have a nest-
egg and some work prospects with
which to start a new life on his
eventual release.
Yours sincerely,
GRAHAM DOWELL,
The Methodist Parish Church,
Church Row, NW3,
January 18.

From Mrs Helen Kaye

Sir, Now that "death on request"
and the right to "die with dignity"
have been accepted in one area of
the civilized world, surely the claims
of the Voluntary Euthanasia Society
will also receive recognition.
Yours sincerely
HELEN KAYE,
Little Friars,
Brockenhurst Road,
Ascot,
Berkshire,
January 18.

Sleeper reservations

From Mr G. F. Huskisson
Sir, I was surprised and sorry to
read of Mr Morley's difficulty at
Euston in reserving a sleeper berth
for his return journey from Liver-
pool (Letters, January 19).
Arrangements do exist at Euston
Travel Centre to make return
reservations and the transaction
should have presented no difficulty.
I am looking urgently into the facts
to find out what went wrong and to
put the matter right.
Yours faithfully,
G. F. HUSKISSON,
Divisional Manager,
British Railways London Midland
Region,
Euston House,
Euston Street, NW1,
January 19.

Telford
has the space
and the people,
for growing
companies

Telford
for details of
relocation
opportunities
Call Bob Tilmouth
at 0952 613131

Leyland fringe benefit deal cut strikes runs to growing opposition

Ford Webb
Leyland Cars plan to give 600 manual workers the fringe benefits in the industry in return for strikes in opposition on the factory floor.

Because it does nothing to eliminate wage differentials—a sore point with the company's 6,000 toolroom employees. Shop stewards at Rover, Solihull, have also indicated that they expect their members to vote against.

Management has said it will continue with individual plant negotiations but has made no secret of the fact that it would ultimately like to move to a single annual bargaining structure for all 100,000 employees.

Workers are also unhappy about another aspect of the offer—that they should lose lay-off pay for three months if they have taken part in unofficial strikes during the previous quarter. They insist that this is unwarranted interference in the fundamental right of all employees to withdraw their labour at any time.

The proposed deal has also upset full-time union officials. During the six-month negotiations between management and senior shop stewards from all the 36 plants, union officials alleged Leyland did not consult any full-time officials.

A Birmingham-based union officer said last night: "The first we knew of it was when we read about it in the press. That is surely not the way to proceed with such vital negotiations."

"Some time ago officials of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Unemployed Workers' Union of Engineering Workers were called to a big meeting which was addressed by the leaders of the two unions, Jack Jones and Hugh Scanlon."

"They made it plain to us that they wanted a special effort to stop strikes at Leyland so that the company we now own could get down to the business of producing cars."

"We are always being told that one of the worst problems in the motor industry is that full-time officials have lost control of the membership. Yet here we were not even consulted on such far-reaching proposals."

Company sources indicated that copies of the agreement reached with senior shop stewards on December 22 were sent as soon as possible to all full-time union officials and should certainly have been received before Monday's press reports.

It is also understood that during the negotiations national officials of the major unions were consulted on three occasions.

arked slowdown in sic pay increases

d Bleke
ics Correspondent
ace of increases in basic rates continued to fall in the 12 months ending December 1976. In the 12 months ending December 1976, the average increase in basic rates was 11.7 per cent, down from 12.8 per cent in the 12 months ending November 1976.

The following are the index numbers for basic rates of wages for all manual workers in all industries and services and for average earnings of all employees in all industries and services covered by the monthly earnings survey released by the Department of Employment:

CBI sights on pay norm around 3 pc

By Malcolm Brown
Industrial leaders expect to see Mr Healey, the Chancellor, soon to put their preliminary views on the next stage of pay policy. An informal meeting with the TUC economic committee will probably also take place within 10 days.

Lord Watkinson, president of the Confederation of British Industry, said after yesterday's meeting of the CBI grand council that its delegation would tell the Government that the total pay bill for the nation could not rise by more than 6 per cent in the next phase if the CBI-set target of 5 per cent annual rate of inflation by mid-1978 was to be met.

About 3 per cent of that figure, CBI economists calculate, would be taken up by wages drift. This means a pay norm of around 3 per cent.

Industry wants to see some flexibility in the next round, but the CBI president made it clear yesterday that his advisers were extremely concerned that any mechanism to introduce flexibility should not be open to abuse. They want to avoid such things as phoney productivity deals.

One idea which Lord Watkinson floated last night was that productivity deals might be worked out on Japanese methods of value-added analysis. This is a means of calculating the additional wealth created per employee over a year, and regarded by the Japanese as an extremely accurate productivity measure. The employers would insist on productivity deals being self-financing.

The CBI team will also tell Mr Healey that there must be tax concessions in the next Budget favouring management.

ke on American consumer prices

US Economics
ident
Jan 19
nal seasonally adjusted prices released today show summer prices in the rates rose by 4.8 per year, after a 7 per in 1975.

Prices moved ahead at the pace seen in America ears and the advance in December was in the 1976 annual rate

at 0.4 per cent, after a 0.3 per cent gain in November.

The Department of Labour also announced that real spendable earnings advanced by 0.2 per cent last month, after a 0.6 per cent gain in November.

Real spendable earnings last year rose by only 0.1 per cent, after a gain of 3.8 per cent in 1975, but government economists are now optimistic of possibly a 3 to 4 per cent advance this year, due largely to expectations that inflation

will continue at a moderate pace.

Forecasts of a sharp rise in real gross national product in the current quarter are largely based on expectations that advances in real spendable earnings will lead to heavier general consumer spending, which will trigger a growth in business inventories. The sluggish 3 per cent real gnp rate seen in the last quarter was largely due to a \$7,200m decline in inventory growth.

the markets moved

The Times index: 160.02 +0.92
The FT index: 381.6 +0.5

THE POUND			
	Bank	Bank	
	buys	sells	
Australia \$	1.63	1.58	
Austria Sch	30.75	29.75	
Belgium Fr	66.25	65.25	
Canada \$	1.73	1.68	
Denmark Kr	10.54	10.14	
Finland Mk	6.75	6.50	
France Fr	8.80	8.48	
Germany Dm	4.30	4.08	
Greece Dr	74.00	70.00	
Hongkong \$	8.40	7.95	
Italy Lr	1625.00	1545.00	
Japan Yn	325.00	300.00	
Netherlands Gld	4.50	4.28	
Norway Kr	4.41	4.05	
Portugal Esc	60.25	56.50	
S Africa Rd	2.11	1.95	
Spain Pes	121.75	113.50	
Sweden Kr	7.57	7.22	
Switzerland Fr	4.47	4.25	
US \$	1.76	1.71	
Yugoslavia Dnr	34.75	32.50	

Gold fell \$0.50 an ounce to \$132.65.
GDR's was 1.15425 on Wednesday, while SED's was 0.671740.
Commodities: Reuters' index was at 1605.8 (previous 1601.8).
Reports, pages 20 and 21

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Hopes of large MLR cut dashed

By Our Financial Staff
Bank of England assistance to the discount market on a seven-day basis yesterday quickly scotched the optimists' view that the Bank might cut its minimum lending rate, now 14 per cent, by more than a half point tomorrow.

But the fact that the level of assistance on a seven-day basis was relatively small and that the bulk of the assistance came on an overnight basis left market confident that they could still look forward to an MLR cut after tomorrow's Treasury bill tender.

In the view of some optimists the recent downward pressure on Treasury bill yields and short gilt yields pointed towards a scope for a cut in MLR of at least one point. But the Bank, despite the considerable pressures building up for a more rapid fall in interest rates, has been consistently making it clear that it wishes the fall to be at a controlled rate.

In this respect, the market will be waiting with keen interest today to see the level of applications for the offer of the new £1,250m long-dated "tap" stock Treasury 13½ per cent 1993, which has been offered at a price of £96 per cent to yield 14.38 per cent to redemption.

The aim of the new stock is to try to peg yields at the longer end of the market after the enormous demand for gilts over recent weeks.

Market speculation yesterday was that in the region of £500m of stock may be applied for today. A significant part of this is expected to be put up by overseas buyers.

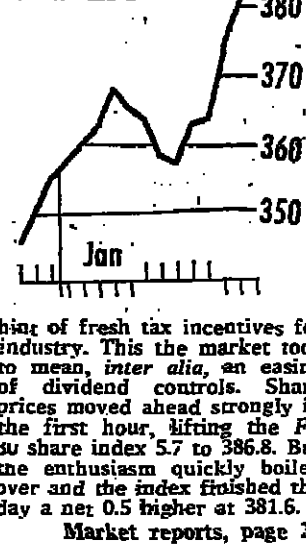
Overseas interest in the new "tap" stock is also thought to have been one of the reasons for yesterday's very heavy demand for sterling from overseas buyers. The Bank is thought to have bought dollars heavily with the dual goal of boosting its reserves and stopping the pound's exchange rate rising too far or too fast.

Some estimates put Bank of England purchases around \$100m to \$150m, Sterling rose 24½ points to close at \$1.71845. Its effective devaluation against other major currencies was 42.7 per cent, down 0.2 per cent on the day.

The authorities have clearly decided during the past week's strong demand for sterling to try to choke off its rise in value, partly perhaps because anything that goes up too quickly could come down if confidence were to reverse and partly to rebuild reserves. However, holding down the pound's rate is clearly one of the factors making it worth while for foreigners to move money heavily into London, with consequent pressure for rapid drop in interest rates which also goes against the authorities' desire.

On the stock market gilts were relatively subdued, but equities made a flying start after Mr Healey's overnight

FT ORDINARY SHARE INDEX



US row over £430m loan guarantees to Burmah

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Jan 19
Just the day before leaving office Mr Elliott Richardson, the United States Secretary of Commerce today approved the granting of about \$730m (£430m) of American government loan guarantees for special tankers that are being built for use by the Burmah Oil Co.

The liquefied natural gas tankers are being constructed by the General Dynamics Corporation. The application for guarantees aroused a big controversy here and any further delay on the part of the Government may well have endangered international shipping contracts for Burmah Oil worth thousands of millions of dollars.

Burmah Oil, according to a statement made recently by Mr Richardson, had to be certain of the granting of the loan guarantees by January 31 to ensure that it could hold on to its valuable long-term contracts to transport liquefied natural gas from Indonesia to Japan.

Approval of these guarantees was seen in government circles here as being of prime importance for Burmah's long-term financial health, as well as being crucial for General Dynamics.

Mr Richardson determined to make a final decision on this matter before leaving office. He placed immense pressure on the Federal Maritime Administration, the Department of Justice and the Securities and Exchange Commission to conclude their investigations into the legitimacy of the loan guarantee application.

To obtain American government shipping loan guarantees the ships must be owned by Americans. There have been allegations that Burmah Oil registered special subsidiaries in the United States to obtain the loans and that the government was not fully informed of the real foreign ownership of the seven tankers now under construction.

Formal ownership of the ships was recently transferred to General Dynamics, which is building the ships, and recently made a fresh application to the Commerce Department for loan guarantees.

The investigating agencies have apparently concluded, now that the ships are fully owned by General Dynamics, that there should be no further delay in approving the loan guarantees. It remains to be seen whether the conclusions reached by these agencies and by Mr Richardson fully satisfy the Congress.

It seems doubtful that action taken by either the Congress or the Carter Administration could produce further delays in the release of the loan guarantees to General Dynamics by the Government. Some Congressmen, however, have been following this matter closely and may still try to intervene.

The Commerce Department stated last night that it would publish soon a lengthy document outlining all the reasons why Mr Richardson finally agreed to approve the loan guarantee application.

London tin closes £97.50 up

Tin prices reached new peaks yesterday, continuing the rapid rise of recent weeks.

Prices opened sharply lower with profit-taking in the Far East affecting sentiment, but rallied at the morning fixing, cash prices closed £97.50 higher at £5,677.50 a metric ton, with three-month prices rising £80 to £5,822.50.

Dealers attributed the recovery mainly to fresh buying interest on expectations of a further heavy decline in London Metal Exchange stocks this week, and covering to meet increased continental demand.

On the stock market, however, there was little follow-through in tin mining shares after their strong gains in recent weeks.

Ministers affirm stand on worker democracy

By Maurice Corrin
The Government is firmly committed to the introduction of employee directors in private industry. But before there is any legislation, ministers feel there must be the fullest and frankest consultation with industrialists and trade union leaders.

How corporate structures are changed to provide for employee representatives at the top seems to be negotiable. And this view is emerging from Whitehall ahead of next Wednesday's expected publication of the report of Lord Bullock's committee of inquiry into industrial democracy.

But it is being made clear that the Government, in reacting to the Bullock majority and minority findings, will pronounce itself firmly in favour of employee directors, whether by unitary boardroom representation or through two-tier supervisory and management board systems.

Ministers appear disturbed by the mounting tide of opposition from big companies and their representative organizations to the idea of worker-directors. The conclusion is that there must therefore be proper consultations with industry to avoid a damaging and distracting battle.

None the less, the Government is not going to surrender its belief in the concept of worker-directors, whatever the reaction to the Bullock findings.

Yesterday, Mr Ian Hildreth, director-general of the Institute of Directors, lined up beside the CBI, the British Institute of Management, and heads of such enterprises as ICI in losing off his Bullock warnings to the Government.

He described speculative reports of its various proposals as irrelevant nonsense. Democracy was not served by giving board seats to representatives of a minority of powerful unions.

Anglo bids for Rand Selection

By Desmond Quigley
Anglo American Corporation yesterday announced plans for one of South Africa's largest takeovers—acquisition of Rand Selection.

Proposals under discussion between Anglo and Rand Selection, part of the Anglo empire already, are for a share swap of two Anglo shares for every Rand Selection share. When the shares of both companies were suspended on Tuesday after an apparent leak had sent Rand Selection's shares racing ahead, Anglo's share was standing at 227½ in London and Rand Selection's at 460p.

But before the takeover can proceed it is proposed that Rand Selection should make a rights issue to raise about £80m (about £53m) to enable it to cover redemption of preference shares, repay short-term borrowings from Anglo and provide for envisaged commitments.

Rand Selection has been badly hurt by its costly involvement with Schlesinger. Additionally, because of its participation rights in Anglo projects (up to a third, apart from diamonds, until 1980), Rand Selection has been faced with other calls on its cash.

A takeover will produce a company of a better size, to undertake now very costly mining projects as well as compete with the oil majors, which are increasingly becoming involved in base metal mining.

Anglo is mounting its takeover because of its former Schlesinger company's tricky borrowing position, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, the chairman, said at a news conference in Johannesburg. He admitted that Rand Selection's borrowing position now in the order of £50m, was "very tight".

But there is going to be little in it for Rand Selection shareholders, according to Mr Oppenheimer.

Historically, he said, Rand Selection paid out a much bigger percentage of its earnings than Anglo.

Sir John to be Rank president

By Our Financial Staff
Sir John Davis, 70-year-old chairman of Rank Organisation, who was at the centre of a controversial boardroom dispute in 1975, announced yesterday that he is to retire on March 15.

This is in line with the promise he made a year ago to give up the chairmanship at the annual meeting this year and he will also retire from the board on March 15.

He will be succeeded by Mr Harry Smith, the man he nominated as his successor at the time the boardroom row over the dismissal of Mr Graham Downson, Rank's former chief executive.

Reporting 1976 profits of £75.6m, compared with £50.6m, Sir John said that his boardroom colleagues had "intimated to me that my re-election as a

Textile imports 'threat to 1.6 million jobs'

Paris, Jan 19.—Excessive imports of textiles by western European countries could lead to the dismissal of as many as 1.6 million of the area's 4.5 million workforce by 1985, according to a recently prepared study.

The Paris-based International Committee for Rayon and Synthetic Fibres (ICRSF) predicts that, assuming an average annual growth in gross national product of 3.5 per cent in western Europe, and assuming imports continue to develop, overall consumption of textile fibres in 1985 will reach 6 million tons, compared with 4.435 million tons in 1974—an increase of 35.3 per cent.

The committee puts forward the "high" hypothesis that imports will grow by 8 per cent while exports stagnate. In such a case, it notes, net imports would total 1.75 million tons in 1985, or 29 per cent of total European consumption.

On the basis of imports rising by only 6 per cent annually (the current maximum authorized by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) and assuming an increase of 3 per cent in exports, net imports would total 550,000 tons, representing 9.2 per cent of overall consumption.

The study remarks that a reaction to the dismissals, which it says are practically certain in some sectors, would be that unions and textile companies are likely to oppose any increase in productivity in less-affected sectors.

It adds that faced with huge imports of clothing, the price situation and market forecasts do not encourage sufficient capital spending to modernize the industry.

If net imports attained 1.5 million tons a year by 1985, or 29 per cent of final demand, "this would mean that over one-half of the European clothing industry will disappear", the study goes on.

The capacity of the chemical fibre sector as of 1980 will only be 70 per cent utilized in 1985 should imports reach this percentage, it says.

The committee remarks that by the end of this year non-industrialized and communist-block countries will account for 25 per cent (or 3.2 million tons) of world capacity for synthetic fibre production, compared with 5 per cent in 1967.

It predicts that the vertical structure of the textile industries in other countries of the world will limit the exports of developed nations such as the United States, Japan and European countries to a large extent. It points out that the textile trade balance of developed countries has been in surplus of about 240,000 tons over the six years up to 1975, and that "there is no hope of seeing it increase in the future."

THE PROPERTY EXCHANGE 64 CORNHILL LONDON EC3



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Richard Ellis, Chartered Surveyors, 64 Cornhill, London EC3V 3PS.

Richard Ellis
Chartered Surveyors

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Inflation accounting: remedy for a Sandilands difficulty

how much of the gain
inflation. Sandilands
holding gain does not
because it incorpo-
value changes, whether
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lands Report and would
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model for the adjust-
be found in the 4
method proposed by
lands, which could be
to all assets.
Yours faithfully,
F. A. BAILEY,
Department of Man-
Sciences,
The University of Man-
Institute of Science &
nology.
PO Box No 88,
Sackville Street,
Manchester 1.

Why air travel is so expensive

so expensive
From Mr. F. S. Garofa
Sir, Presumably Mr.
(January 14) expects
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Europe of "cost-bas-
fares. Instead I trem-
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done by telephone.
Huddersfield, or any

**Appointments Vacant
also on page 24**

OFFICER

the position of Medical Officer of Health Service as replacement. The present full-time Medical Officer of Health Service is a degree registrable in the upper age limit is preferably over 30 years of age, sound knowledge of the practice of adolescent medicine and attitudes are desirable.

Lecturer (clinical) range, annum according to qualification. The position is available in F.S.S.U. Purchase Scheme available. Leave may be granted. The applicant should be a resident in Melbourne would be required to take up and removal expenses.

will be required to take up the position.

to the form in which the position is to be obtained from the Universities (Appointments) Committee.

3312 should be directed to the Director of Health Services.

Nationwide chief predicts easier mortgages

TAYLORS' NORTHWOOD

September 1977

MENTORSHIP PROGRAM
Starting in 1978, Well established Biology Department will have a mentorship program for incoming students.

CHEMISTRY
Provide assistance candidates with the following:

DEPARTMENT
An orchestral instrument; to share the responsibility of assisting in the running of the department; to assist in the planning and organization of the timetable teaching and research.

TEACHING ASSISTANT
Own salary scale, willingness to teach and supervise, and names of two referees to be contacted.

TAYLORS' SCHOOL NORTHWOOD HAS SET
January

Second increase by Alcan UK

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Hong Kong

**LECTURESHIPS/
ASSISTANT LECTURE-
SHIPS IN ENGLISH
STUDIES AND
COMPARATIVE
LITERATURE**

Applications are invited for three areas of Lectureship and Assistant Lectureship in the Department of English Studies, University of Hong Kong, from persons with special skill and knowledge in the following fields: contemporary English literature; English language and literature; Chinese literature and language.

Annual salaries (including allowances) for Lectureships are: \$7,750 to \$23,500, depending on qualifications and experience. For Assistant Lectureships, \$4,750 to \$9,500. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam, Hong Kong, to the following address: English Studies, Room 201, 5/F, 200, Queen's Road, West, Hong Kong. Closing date for applications: 15.12.80. Starting salary will be determined by the relevant qualifications and experience.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Hong Kong, or from the American Consulate-General, 100, Queen's Road, West, London W1B 6PP.

For information, contact the Registrar, University of Hong Kong, or the American Consulate-General, 100, Queen's Road, West, London W1B 6PP.

Closing date for applications: 15.12.80, 1977.

EEC coal output down by 3.6 pc

COMPARATIVE LITERATURE

Applications are invited for three posts of Lecturer in Comparative Literature, Department of English Studies and Comparative Literature, University of Hong Kong. The positions are in one or more of the following specializations: English literature; French literature; and literature and writing in drama.

Annual salaries (maximum) are HK\$30,000 to HK\$35,000, plus HK\$3,000 to HK\$5,000 for housing allowance, HK\$2,000 for medical insurance, HK\$2,000 for pension, and HK\$2,000 for gratuity. Assistant Lecturers HK\$20,000 to HK\$25,000 plus HK\$2,000 for pension. Salaries will depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Assistant Secretary for Academic Affairs, University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam, Hong Kong.

Closing date for applications is February 25, 1977.

Kansas buyer for computer bureau

to \$1,480. Starting salary to depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appos.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1R 0PF, or Available Secretary (Recruitment), University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.

Closing date for applications is February 26, 1977.

Looking through FASB8 at Rank

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

There are some obscure areas of Rank's preliminary figures, notably the impact of United States accounting standards on Xerox's contribution, but that aside what does the 49 per cent jump in profits to £75.5m tell us about the non-Xerox activities at least coming of the cold.

Rank has departed from its normal practice of listing the charge between Xerox and non-Xerox to judge by the 31 point rise in the first half in the rate to 50 per cent at the end of the first half of the year. Even so, the effect of FASB 8 on Rank's earnings has been less than expected.

But the figures may be misleadingly simple by the fact Rank has decided to adopt a representative exchange rate at the end of the year, and the effect of FASB 8 on Rank's earnings has been less than expected.

Rank has decided to adopt a representative exchange rate at the end of the year, and the effect of FASB 8 on Rank's earnings has been less than expected.

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Heartbreak for the house builders

Earlier this month Mr Tony Cavanagh, the new president of the House Builders Federation, said that he thought the prospects for house builders this year were the worst since the 1974 slump when only 105,000 new private dwellings were started.

Less than 24 hours later the Department of the Environment was confidently stating the private house builders expected to start work on 155,000 new houses over the next 12 months. They based this assertion on a survey of builders.

So, who is right? The department using its scientific sampling technique or Mr Cavanagh relying partly on published statistics, partly on information fed into the federation by building companies, and partly on gut feeling?

Any sensible man will probably conclude that the department is over-optimistic and Mr Cavanagh unduly gloomy; a total of around 125,000 would be a good guess.

But even if the most optimistic figure is reached it is clear that the housebuilding industry is in trouble. There seems every prospect that in 1977 we shall see more bankruptcies among house-builders than in any year since the war, more men laid off, and a further erosion of morale.

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, is expected within the next few months to announce the long-awaited findings of the housing finance review. But even that, no matter how radical, reforming it suggests, can do little or nothing to stop or even slow down the present troubles.

There seems to be no realistic short-term solution to the house-builders' problems. They are faced by sluggish cash flow, minimal profits and the very real prospect that over the next few months the money available for new mortgages will drop dramatically.

Demand for new houses is still there, but the finance required to translate that pent up demand into new orders is no longer readily available. Building society lending was £5,000m in 1976, but with the inflow of funds now extremely sluggish there is no way that this can be maintained in 1977.

So what is to be done? The house-builders are faced with a classic dilemma: if the building society coffers are to be replenished, and last year it became clear that heavy lending was not being balanced by healthy receipts, then the builders must support a high level of depositors' interest rates; but there is abundant evidence that borrowers' rates have already passed that psychological threshold which makes the prospective purchaser think not only twice but three times.

The builders' solution is not entirely realistic. Interest rates should be kept high or even pushed up, they say, to attract a reasonable inflow of funds; to balance this there should be emergency measures by the government to help the first-time buyer. Variations of the low-start mortgage idea are the most commonly talked about solution.

But to suggest this is to misjudge the situation. There is simply no way in which such a scheme could be introduced quickly enough to help in the present crisis, and even if there were it seems unlikely that the government, which is looking to longer term reform of housing finance through Mr Shore's review, would be happy to see the piecemeal introduction of emergency measures of this type.

So it is increasingly likely that the builders will simply have to sweat the crisis out. It is difficult to predict what the industry will look like once it has emerged on the other side. In previous crises builders whose private order book has thinned out have generally been able to look to the public sector for some help. But not this time: the public purse strings have also been drawn in and the prospects for council housing in the short and even the medium-term are quite as gloomy as in the private sector.

When the final figures are in for 1976 the total for private sector starts will probably be around 155,000 to 160,000 and that for the public sector somewhat higher. The private sector will register a severe downturn in 1977 and there is no hope of this being made up by more business in the public sector.

The result is that the industry will be thinned down even more, and the designer that by 1978 or 1979 when with luck, the economy has started to show a noticeable improvement, neither the capacity nor the labour force will be there to meet rising demand. So once more we shall be facing escalating prices as growing demand backed by ready finance puts the pressure on scarce resources.

One set of problems will be replaced by another. There even is the possibility of the best that can be hoped for is that the housing finance review will have taken on board the lessons of the present crisis and that by the time we reach the end of the decade the housing industry will have been put on a surer footing.

Whereon the wild thyme blows

What is the role of a central bank in modern conditions, in relation either to the management of the currency or to supervision of the City?

Is it a downstream division of the Treasury or, more vividly, a *tertium inter pare* with the Federal Reserve and the Bundesbank? Is the Governor a special adviser to the Chancellor on financial markets or the public head of an autonomous national institution?

Does the money supply matter? Can it be controlled anyway? Are the Bank's techniques sensible or antediluvian? Is the Bank's role in the City that of consul or tribune—or both? What is its warrant?

Deep uncertainty about the answers to these questions is indeed enough to demoralize any central bank; and it is not exclusively the Bank of England's fault that these basic questions of role and function have become blurred through years of fudging to the point where confident management is almost impossible.

Just as society at large is entitled to expect proficiency from its central bank, so the central bank is entitled to expect a clear remit from society.

Things have obviously come to a sorry state when it can be seriously argued, as it was in the space of last year, that in order to manage currency properly—and to reassure the world that it will be so managed—it is necessary to set up a completely new Currency Commission to perform what has historically been the defining activity of a central bank. Sir Harold Wilson's committee should find time to ask itself whether such drastic remedies are necessary, as I believe, or whether the same improvement can be achieved by a clearer definition of the Bank's role.

In case the committee's minds should run in the latter direction I suggest that the following should be established:

1. That the Bank of England is the central bank of the United Kingdom and that as such it is, like the Federal Reserve, a part of the executive arm of government and accountable to Parliament, but is independent of the administration over which the Cabinet presides.

2. That it is not a central bank and has no role, except where it acts as the agent of the administration, in the regulation and supervision of financial markets, commercial banking and other activities—nor is it a lobbyist or spokesman for such interests.

3. That it has the duty of carrying out efficiently and effectively the monetary policy which is either recommended in the statute (as proposed for the Currency Commission) or, failing that, publicly specified by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in terms of numerical targets for the rate of change in suitably defined monetary aggregates.

4. That the Governor, Deputy Governor and executive directors of the Bank have the duty, as well as the right, to render to Parliament and the public an account of their independent judgment of the implications for the currency of government policies in the light of other relevant circumstances.

Will Brazil regain its taste for coffee?

Source: Brazilian Coffee Institute, estimate.

Year	Production (in million bags of 60 kilos)
1961/62	39.6
1962/63	28.9
1963/64	23.2
1964/65	8.3
1965/66	37.0
1966/67	16.8
1967/68	17.5
1968/69	17.0
1969/70	20.6
1970/71	11.0
1971/72	24.8
1972/73	24.5
1973/74	14.3
1974/75	22.2
1975/76	22.2
1976/77	6.4

Business Diary: Blumenthal's Treasury team • Cazenove's Bruce

Executive Office Building, next to the White House, the new chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Dr Charles Schultze of Brookings, takes over from Alan Greenspan. He has chosen as the other two council members Lyle Gramlet, a senior economist with the Fed and Professor William Nordhaus of Yale.

When it comes to politics Sir Harold Wilson is, of course, a master of the art.

This reaction earlier this month to the fact that no securities market specialist was included among the 17 people to serve on his committee of inquiry into Britain's financial institutions, Sir Harold responded by asking The Stock Exchange to nominate someone who might serve as a consultant.

By doing so he presumably smoothed any ruffled feathers in the City. Stock Exchange chief executive, did not in fairness seem unduly perturbed when the names were announced, saying that on balance Sir Harold appeared to have the makings of a "reasonable team".

However, when asked a few days ago, The Stock Exchange nominated David Bruce, who after Fionn O'Sullivan and Peter Marwick Mitchell ended up at most splendid of City stock-broking firms, Cazenove.

That was five years ago since when Bruce has gained recognition as "one of our most able young men", according to a senior partner. He is now 31 and works as an economist/analyst in packets bearing the various signs of iron and steel.

born between June 21 and July 22 can accordingly buy their cigarettes of their own birth sign, discreetly packed in black and gold and labelled simply "Cancer".

Man of steel

Attention has a wide knowledge of iron and steel industry and is particularly strong on ferrous foundries. Chairmanship of the iron and steel working party is a key one under the Government's industrial strategy since much of manufacturing industry depends on the basic raw materials produced by the iron and steel industry and in the past it has been short of its targets.

The new chairman is to be Dr David Atterton, managing director of Fosco Munsey International, the multinational manufacturing and marketing group with world sales of over £130m.

There remains Signor Lama, the Communist secretary general of the biggest confederation, CGIL, with over four million members who has no intention of leaving, but whose loyalties may be strained if the Communist Party continues to moderate workers' demands against the instincts of many trade unionists.

Storti is succeeded by Luigi Macario, the assistant secretary general, who is expected to receive formal confirmation in CISL's congress set for June 14.

	Jan 19	Jan 18	Jan 19	Jan 18	Jan 19	Jan 18
Wall Street	45%	44%	15%	17%	25%	25%
Allied Chem.						
Am. Penn. Corp.						
Remblet Steel						

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March, 441,500	May, 434,700	Clark Equip	75	14	Marine Midland	112	114
April, 450,200	Sept. 454,700	Coca Cola	43	19	Marriott	204	204
May, 454,700	Oct. 454,700	Comcast	10	10	McDonald	104	104
June, 454,700	Nov. 454,700	Columbia Gas	38	38	Meach	20	19
July, 454,700	Dec. 454,700	Columbia Gas	30	30	Medco	64	63
Aug. 454,700	Jan. 454,700	Comcast	10	10	MetLife	20	19
Sept. 454,700	Feb. 454,700	Comcast	10	10	MetLife	20	19
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Jan. 454,700	June 454,700	Comcast	10	10	MetLife	20	19
Feb. 45							

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		THE DOW JONES AVERAGES - 1976-77			
		1976-77		1976-77	
		High	Low	High	Low
Oil Trust	Bid Offer Yield	125 1/4	124 1/4	126 1/4	125 1/4
Oil Trust	Bid Offer Yield	125 1/4	124 1/4	126 1/4	125 1/4

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The lonely independence of the Attorney General

Union of Post Office Workers v. Attorney General

because he would not have done so if the public interest was involved.

Lord Justice Ormrod: Is it any more than a difference of degree? The Attorney General said that the court's discretion was not removed, but the court would give the greatest possible weight to that fact. That showed that the judges paid regard to the Attorney's special functions in the present context.

It might be asked why the Attorney should apparently have such enormous power and influence involving the prerogative of the Crown which alone could be of great importance to which some reference had been made during the previous days' hearings. The answer was that the courts had in recent years exercised a greater control over the exercise of the executive than they did in the past.

The Master of the Rolls: Starting with *Padfield* [1968] AC 997 the television licence case (*Conlon v. Home Office* [1976] QB 629), and *Attorney General v. British Telecommunications* [1976] 3 WLR 641.

The Attorney: And the latest, *Attorney General v. British Telecommunications* [1976] 3 WLR 641, which I have reason to remember, those the Attorney said, were cases where ministers had purported to exercise certain powers within the principle of Cabinet responsibility. But the present case was not of that character. Nobody but the Attorney was responsible for his conduct, though he might get information from whatever source he thought proper to enable him to make up his mind. Some years ago there had been a case of a person with diplomatic status accused of shoplifting and the question arose whether or not to prosecute. If the reasons for the Attorney's decision were to be disclosed the whole damage which his decision might do to the public interest would be made manifest.

Within that sphere, though he might consult with a colleague, it was he in the end who had to do the balancing act, however unpopular that might make him with ministerial colleagues who ever since the Campbell case had drilled into them the long distance must not seek to dictate to the Attorney how he should act. If he was shown to be acting in a totally irresponsible way, however, the Minister of the day could relieve him of his office ex post facto. So the Attorney did have, as it were, the longest of the long distance runner in making his decisions.

If in that situation the court said "We look at this in the same way as we look at our power to control the decisions of ministers acting within their collective responsibility" the court would be saying after the independence of the Attorney, however important constitutional functions. The Master of the Rolls: He has to show a singular strength of character, he said, and said: "We don't like this at all."

The Attorney: Yes indeed; and it would be more difficult to show that the Attorney might have been declared to be that a private citizen could come for the remedy of injunction where the Attorney had refused his consent.

There had been suggestion from their Lordships yesterday that the safeguard and functions exercised by the Attorney might have somehow become obsolete so as to enable the courts to disregard the considerations to which he had referred.

The Master of the Rolls: One might say that the safeguard by which the Attorney's decision is made is eroded because an action for a declaration can be brought without the Attorney's consent.

The Attorney said that if that were accepted it would not matter whether his reasons for his decisions were good, bad, proper or improper; the plaintiff could simply ignore the Attorney's decision and the whole established practice would be a thing of the past. But that was not now the position, though many aspects of administration were now being considered by the Law Commission.

The Master of the Rolls asked later whether the present case was the first in which the Attorney General had refused his consent to a relation action and the individual applicant had come to the court.

The Attorney said that so far as he knew it was the first time, probably because it had always been recognized that the Attorney should be done. His predecessor, Sir

Peter Rawlinson, QC, had certainly applied the principle involving the public interest in deciding whether to allow someone who had plainly committed a crime not to be prosecuted.

The Master of the Rolls: It has been suggested that your predecessor did not take proceedings even in respect of the Post Office. The Attorney said that he had not referred to that matter but it was the fact.

The Master of the Rolls: Was any application made to him?

The Attorney replied that he did not know, though he was prepared to assume that no application had been made. There had been occasions in recent years, once in 1971 when Post Office workers withdrew their labour for three weeks.

Lord Justice Lawton: But that was an industrial dispute.

The Attorney: Yes, and it was followed by the Wilberforce report; but no criminal action was taken in relation to that.

The other occasion, he continued, was in 1973 where, so far as he could see, there was a direct parallel to the present situation, with the one exception that he did not know, but was prepared to assume, that no private citizen applied to the Attorney General and so he did not act.

Apart from that, the situation was on all four sides the present case. The postal workers were instructed by their unions that they should demonstrate against proposed nuclear tests by France. The unions both in this country and abroad, in protest, whether justifiably or not for him to say, called on their members not to handle post and other postal material for France.

The Master of the Rolls: Did they obey the order?

The Attorney: So far as I know, yes.

The Master of the Rolls: Any way, one prosecutes anyone.

The Attorney: I certainly do not have any evidence on that. Your Lordships asked the question and I am glad you have asked it. It may be thought to be pertinent in the present context.

So far as 1973 was concerned, he continued, there were two distinctions from the present; (1) that no application was made to the Attorney General for his consent, though it was fully within the knowledge of everyone that it was happening. There was no secret about it and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs referred to it in Parliament, so one should not assume that the Law Officers of the day were living in some ivory castle; (2) in that case it would have been impossible for anyone to pretend that the issue of French nuclear tests was an industrial matter. In the present case there was no such industrial organized action said to be in support of trade unionists in South Africa being controlled by the State for Foreign Affairs in a way that cut down trade union influence. So the present was more an industrial dispute than was the case in 1973.

Lord Justice Lawton: Before you leave the 1973 matter you were kind enough yesterday to accept that there is no political bias in this court. But even seen the query raised by this court has taken an interest in this case and did not take an interest in the 1973 situation when your predecessor was in office. We now know the reason. The court never had an opportunity in 1973 to consider the matter.

The Attorney: I unhesitatingly agree and in so far as any comment is directed to the court on that basis it is entirely correct. It is not for the court to look at what is happening and act independently of the Administration.

The Master of the Rolls: But the inaction of your predecessor may have led people to think this was something they could do. It may mislead the man when it is known that under the previous Administration in 1973 nothing was done and they may well ask who should be responsible for that. The Attorney said that that was a factor which he might consider within the ambit of public interest. It worked in both directions.

The position in the *Locke* case was that the Master of the Rolls took the view that the royal prerogative was available to the court, though it had no statutory basis. Lord Justice Roskill and Lord Justice Lawton decided it on the basis that statute had intervened to cut down the prerogative.

The Master of the Rolls: What is said about the Attorney's function as the exercise of the royal prerogative? The Attorney: My function as the exercise of the royal prerogative is a prerogative power. In performing my function, in exercising my discretion, I represent the Sovereign. Any review by the courts of the extent of the prerogative power would not affect my position as Attorney General. I alone can see for a breach of the criminal law as such not allied to some other action such as in *Locke*. I do so as part of the royal prerogative, which is not reviewable by the courts. It is not obsolete.

Modern statutes have given a right of review to a "person aggrieved".

So far as the authorities are concerned, where there is a breach or threat of breach of the law affecting the public generally, a private person with no interest greater than that of others can only apply for an injunction with the consent of the Attorney General. It cannot help to make the Attorney General a defendant as was suggested in the *McWhirter* case.

The Master of the Rolls: But you do not give reasons.

The Attorney: This court cannot ask my reasons. I am responsible to Parliament alone. In the case of a criminal offence the Attorney General must be the plaintiff.

It was suggested that a declaration could be obtained and, if so, why not an injunction? *Dyson v. Attorney General* [1911] 1 KB 410 does not establish anything different from my submissions. It says no more than that a declaration can be made against the Crown. The novelty was that *Dyson* was able to proceed against the Crown. It had nothing to do with the principle that an action based on a criminal offence cannot be begun without using my land Revenue form like a million others.

Lord Justice Ormrod: Yet the plaintiff could start a private prosecution without your consent.

The Attorney: It would be a change of venue without my consent. *Dyson* had a sufficient interest. Lord Justice Ormrod: If the plaintiff had a sufficient special interest he could apply for a declaration.

The Attorney: Here we are dealing with a member of the public going to the law in *Dyson's* case it was not a member of the public generally, the plaintiff had a special interest. He was asked to give my consent on the basis that Mr. Goulet was not a special right.

Lord Justice Lawton: *Dyson* had been asked to fill up a million others.

The Attorney: A million others who had a special interest. All the argument has been conducted on the basis that Mr. Goulet had no special interest. Reference has been made to the responsibility for the case. It was not a special interest. Reference has been made to the responsibility for the case. It was not a special interest.

Lord Justice Lawton: If on January 17 someone had gone to Bow Street and applied for an injunction, might not that exacerbate the situation?

The Attorney: That does not mean that I must throw my responsibilities out of the window.

Lord Justice Lawton: Mr. Goulet may not have wanted to prosecute on Monday but could not take preventive action on Saturday.

The Attorney: There are the safeguards inherent in the criminal law in this country where an offence is triable on indictment and there is the criminal burden of proof. I must not be taken as accepting what was said in *McWhirter's* case which was based on *Dyson v. Attorney General*. There was no authority for the suggestion that Mr. Jackson serving up to two years' imprisonment. It would be a very odd state of the law if Mr. Goulet could have been able to prosecute on Monday but could not take preventive action on Saturday.

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The Master of the Rolls: The law does not stand still.

The Attorney: The law develops but in order to prevent conflict, the courts should not cause the law to be changed on the basis of a particular case or facts when the law is under review. The Law Commission has been asked to report on this position.

There are certain kinds of consideration which go to make up a balance of public interest to which the Attorney General, subject to parliamentary control, must have regard. The particular facts of the case and the information available to him from the applicant and from colleagues in office as to the effect of such an action, the greater or less harm that might be done. An important factor is the enforcement of the criminal law. In connection with that, the Attorney General must consider the effect of such an action on the public's use of the Post Office.

Lord Justice Ormrod suggested that the infringement alleged was interference with the right not to have third parties interfering with the public's use of the Post Office.

Mr. Newman for the applicant Mr. Goulet intervened to say that he did not intend to plead an enforceable right against the Post Office but a right to avoid himself. It was a very minor matter which he did not intend to plead. Lord Justice Ormrod: The question is whether the applicant has enough interest in this litigation to justify the court interfering. The point is that that was the point in all the cases heretofore concerned with an interest of the public either the Attorney General or the Crown. It was not anticipated that he would do so. When the Attorney did come in, whether ex officio or by way of special pleading, he was there to defend the sovereignty of the State. He did not come in as the agent of the individual applicant. There was no dispute between the Sovereign and the defendant. The Master of the Rolls: But the actual applicant has to pay the costs.

Counsel: That is the only difference.

Lord Justice Lawton: But when the Attorney General comes in he takes no part in the case. It may be conducted in a way which would be contrary to the Attorney, but he is not a party.

Counsel said that he disagreed with everything Lord Justice Lawton had just said.

Lord Justice Ormrod: *Barnes v. Attorney General* [1951] 1 QB 514 and *Attorney General v. Harris* [1961] 1 QB 74, counsel pointed out, the Attorney General's role in relation to the public rights was to protect the public rights. The applicant in the present case could not act as a private citizen. He was not purporting to act on behalf of the public but to enforce a public right.

Lord Justice Lawton: What the applicant is saying is I am one of the public and I want to protect the public rights. The applicant in the present case could not act as a private citizen. He was not purporting to act on behalf of the public but to enforce a public right.

Lord Justice Lawton: Why do you say "over and above" the public right? The applicant is saying in the real, if you wish, the public so hard that everyone is affected no one can complain.

Lord Justice Ormrod: If the Attorney General does not consent why cannot every man affected come to the court?

Counsel said that on the authorities a plaintiff had to show a special private legal right or special damage.

The Attorney exercised his prerogative to decide whether or not proceedings in a relation action should be taken by the Crown. What the court was suggesting was that the power should be taken away by saying: "We will say to the Crown 'You are wrong'."

The Master of the Rolls: In the last resort it is for the court to protect the individual.

Counsel: But the law at present is that the Crown has powers which the individual cannot take away by the court. If the applicant has a right above other members of the public to make telephone calls he has a right to make telephone calls. Any right greater than that of the public as a whole and can show no special damage which gives him a special right to the public.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors: Trower, Sill and Keeling; Simpson, Miller; Sheen, Roscoe and Bracewell; Treasury Solicitor.

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Legal aid and Europe

Regina Marlborough Street
Solicitors, ex parte
Bouchereau

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Ackner and Mr. Justice Parker.

[Judgment delivered January 17]

A legal aid order to cover criminal proceedings in a magistrates' court also extended to cover the hearing of a reference in the proceedings to the Court of Justice of the European Communities at Luxembourg.

The Divisional Court so held on the application of Mr. Pierre Bouchereau, a French national, working as a migrant worker in this country. Mr. Bouchereau applied for an order of mandamus directed to the Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court to make legal aid order for the hearing before the European Court of Justice of a reference on the question, inter alia, whether Mr. Bouchereau's criminal conviction for possessing drugs was sufficient to constitute grounds for making a deportation order.

Mr. Alan Newman for Mr. Bouchereau; Mr. Barry Wood for Mr. James Bouchereau for the Home Office; Mr. Duncan Matheson for the Law Society.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that Mr. Bouchereau was a French national working in this country. He was convicted at the Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court of unlawful possession of drugs. The magistrate recommended a deportation order. It was contended on behalf of Mr. Bouchereau that under European legislation it was not open to the magistrate to make such an order in the circumstances. Accordingly the magistrate referred that question to the European Court of Justice under article 177 of the Treaty of Rome. The question then arose, who would pay? Mr. Bouchereau was covered by legal aid in the magistrates' court, but this was not the case in the proceedings in the European Court of Justice. The magistrate had declined to extend the legal aid order on the basis that he had no jurisdiction. Was it open to the magistrate to grant legal aid for the court in Luxembourg? Section 2(1) of the European Communities Act, 1972 provided that the remedies and procedures of the Community treaties should be applicable to domestic affairs, and available in law.

Section 28(1) and (2) of the Legal Aid Act, 1974, which consolidated the Legal Aid Act, 1967, empowered a court to grant legal aid for the purpose of proceedings before the court. Did those words include proceedings in a magistrates' court before a magistrate at Marlborough Street to make the legal aid order? Section 28(1) of the Legal Aid Act, 1974, was clear. It was not intended to exclude legal aid on a reference to the European Court.

Mr. Alan Newman had very helpfully provided two authorities which pointed the way to the answer. The first was *Van Duyn v. Home Office* [1975] 1 All ER 613. The judgment of the European Court in that case, dealing with the question of free movement of persons, was that "as these proceedings are, insofar as the parties to the main action are concerned, a step in the action pending before the national court, costs are a matter for that court". Those words made it clear that the matter of costs was to be dealt with in the domestic court. A reference to the European Court was a step in the proceedings.

In the second case, *Bottman v. Hamptons Ltd.* [1975] 1 All ER 283, the European Court had stated that "it must be concluded that the recovery of costs and the recoverability of expenses necessarily incurred by the parties to the main action for the purposes of an application for a preliminary ruling under article 177 of the EEC treaty are governed by the provisions of national law applicable to the said proceedings". That was sensible and workable. His Lordship had been troubled by the thought that English costs were to be taxed in Luxembourg, but since they were to be dealt with nationally legal aid could and should be extended.

As to the form of the order, the court should state that the certificate was sufficient for the purpose of covering the hearing before the European Court of Justice. There was no need for an order of certiorari to quash the magistrate's order. All that was needed was a declaratory judgment.

Mr. Justice Ackner and Mr. Justice Parker agreed.

Solicitors: Alexander & Partners; Treasury Solicitor.

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non-routine office position for someone between 28-35 years, who is personable, able to organize the office (house) efficiently, and who enjoys meeting and dealing with international business. The successful applicant will have excellent secretarial skills but, more importantly, be accustomed to working on his or her own initiative. Languages an asset.
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financially astute career minded Secretary willing to take responsibility for overall co-ordination of Secretarial back-up large engineering project. Excellent typing skills required. Experience in Engineering an advantage.

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his appointment would suit an experienced Secretary, enjoys using initiative and dealing with a wide range of people both staff and the general public. This is a responsible position involving confidential matters and the management and co-ordination of all activities in the hospital and its associated premises. Salary £2,847 to £3,337 plus allowances for shorthand typing qualifications.
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Tel. 01-828 9811, ext. 2183

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Education, driving, and a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position are essential. Interviews with the family will be held in London during the week of 27th January. Successful candidate will be offered a contract for 12 months with the possibility of extension. (Non-refundable) to: THELMA PETS, BERKELEY LTD., MITRE HOUSE, 177 REGENT ST., LONDON, W.1. AND MARKED CONFIDENTIAL.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, 177 Regent St., London, W.1. require a lady to help with their busy household. Duties include shopping, housework, and general housekeeping. Salary and benefits commensurate with experience. A lady who is a native English speaker would be an asset.
Education, driving, and a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position are essential. Interviews with the family will be held in London during the week of 27th January. Successful candidate will be offered a contract for 12 months with the possibility of extension. (Non-refundable) to: THELMA PETS, BERKELEY LTD., MITRE HOUSE, 177 REGENT ST., LONDON, W.1. AND MARKED CONFIDENTIAL.

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TO £4,000 P.A.

required immediately to work for manager of American stockbrokers in the City. Knowledge of PAYE and bookkeeping useful. Varied and interesting work in modern offices near Liverpool St. Call Mrs. Judge, 638 3200.

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for demanding and interesting work at Director level in various Departments, including Sales. Good educational background and secretarial training are essential for these senior positions which involve contact with clients at high level. Age preferably 28-35. We offer good salaries, flexible working hours, 4 weeks' holiday, profit sharing and Christmas bonus schemes (after qualifying periods). LVs, etc. and, equally important, a friendly working environment. Please telephone Carol Willis on 01-828 1234 or write to: Personnel Department HUMPHREYS & GLASGOW LIMITED 22 Carisle Place, London SW1P 1JA.

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Peter Reed, Sales Director of Austin Reed, a progressive retail company, requires an experienced secretary. This is a responsible position (age group 23/40). Good shorthand and typing speeds are essential together with an ability to use own initiative. Salary negotiable dependent upon previous experience. Company benefits include a subsidised restaurant and generous staff discount.
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Come and work in exclusive Bond St. for Rayne shoes. Our General Manager urgently requires a charming PA/SECRETARY

to assist him on the administration side and who is capable of holding the fort when he is away. The successful applicant must have plenty of initiative, a sense of humour and a flair for dealing with people on the telephone, plus accurate shorthand and typing. IBM executive typewriter, in newly decorated, air-conditioned basement office. Hours 9.30-5.30, 4 weeks holiday, excellent salary, plus perks.
Telephone Mrs. Foster, 01-483 9077/0078.

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M.D. of Britain's fastest growing industrial Removal Company urgently requires Secretary/P.A. Must be 100 per cent efficient, fast accurate audio typing, good organiser, excellent telephone manner, healthy, a good sense of humour and be able to keep calm when the rest of our company goes wild—every day of the week! Company based W.14, moving to Western Avenue in July. Age 28 plus.
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to Managing Director of International Food Machinery Company in North London required. Age 25-35, German speaking. Capable of working on own initiative. Continental travel involved. Starting salary £3,400 p.a. Pension scheme, 4 weeks annual holiday. Please telephone for interview. 348 4545

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The Managing Executive of a prestigious Management Consultancy is looking for an excellent PA/Secretary (rusty shorthand acceptable), who must be capable of dealing with important clients, supervising junior staff and be flexible enough to cope with any crisis which may arise. Beautiful Georgian offices. Close to the Tube. Phone 01-409 2808, Access Personnel Services, 16 Nadroff St., W.1.

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We are a multi-national oil company located in modern offices close to Victoria Station and are currently seeking experienced Secretaries (short-term required) for vacancies in our Personnel, Sales and Supply Departments. Our ideal candidates will be between the ages of 21 and 35, and possess all the usual secretarial skills with at least "O" level qualifications. They should also have a flexible approach to working hours. Previous experience of the work indicated would be ideal, especially for the Personnel Department. In return, an attractive commencing salary is offered, together with a lunch allowance to the value of £60 per day, 4 weeks holiday per annum, interest-free season ticket loans, free life assurance and a contributory Pension Scheme. Please write or telephone with full details of age, experience and qualifications to: Mrs D. A. Knowles, Personnel Officer, OCCIDENTAL INTERNATIONAL OIL INC., 16 Palace Street, London SW1E 5BQ. Tel: (01) 828 5800 ext. 377.

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Chairman's Secretary
Must be intelligent and resourceful. Naturally must be highly proficient in all usual skills, including office administration. Preferred age around 30. Second language (preferably French) could be an asset. Basic salary £4,000.

Please send details plus passport-type photo to: R. J. M. McMaster (Director), Craigard, Beech Close Court, Cobham, Surrey.

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required for Director of avant garde Film Company in Mayfair with international connections. Commencing salary £3,500 p.a. Languages an asset, but not essential. Must be very bright, highly organised, experienced and efficient.

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Complete PA with admin. skills and a flair for the office. Must be a fast learner and a good team player. Salary £3,200. PHONE SHEILA, ST (ARY), 01-328 3257 FOR FURTHER INFO.

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Mercedes-Benz (UK) Ltd. are seeking an experienced, mature Secretary for their Finance Director of Finance in the Brentford Head Office (which is situated close to South Ealing and Ealing Broadway tube station for easy access).

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or a serious career...
We prefer the serious type, but our duties are so interesting that you will find them fun. The last part of the job is Development, and you will be in a position to make a serious career out of it. We think £2,750 or more, and over 27 is right, but we are open to serious offers up to £4,000. (Or you might be one of a pair, looking for a part-time thing which brings you back a "challenge" in commerce.) Management Resources Ltd., Grosvenor Gardens House, London, S.W.1. 01-828 1041/1555.

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Secretary/PA 25+ with shorthand and typing skills. Young Head of City Law firm.

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Small HQ office of firm of Architects based in W.1 with clients in Europe and Middle East. Requires Secretary/PA to work for Senior Partner. Position requires reliable experience and ability in all secretarial duties. Salary £3,000-£3,500 p.a. Telephone 01-935 5481

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Very highly qualified person with initiative and excellent English for City. Age 20 +
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For its newly-established Pail Mail Office, the following staff are required by HUGHES INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES LIMITED, to work with a small team of young senior executives.

Shorthand Typist/Telex

Must be proficient in all normal secretarial duties including telex operation. Preferred age around 25. Some telephone experience an asset.

Basic salary £3,000

Receptionist/Telephoneist

The Company's 'voice'. So must be intelligent, attractive and helpful, not merely proficient. Preferred age under 30. Typing an asset.

Basic salary £2,750

Please send details plus passport-type photo to: R. J. M. McMaster (Director), Craigford, Beech Close Court, Cobham, Surrey.

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT TO METALS MANAGER

Small City firm of international metal traders need a person with previous experience in the metals industry and the ability to handle a wide range of enquiries. Salary £2,500 per annum. 5 days a week. 9-5.30 hours. Please send details to: Mr. J. M. McMaster, Craigford, Beech Close Court, Cobham, Surrey.

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A real career opportunity for a self-motivated individual. We will train you in all aspects of our international Personal Consultancy business and develop your own management role. If you enjoy a challenge, a demanding atmosphere and have sound Sales/Business experience, please apply to: Mr. J. M. McMaster, Craigford, Beech Close Court, Cobham, Surrey.

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must be well established. Requires Sec. PA with shorthand, typing, telephone, and sales experience. Salary £2,500 per annum. 5 days a week. 9-5.30 hours. Please send details to: Mr. J. M. McMaster, Craigford, Beech Close Court, Cobham, Surrey.

PART-TIME SECRETARY (approx. 10 hours p.w.)

with initiative wanted for small firm. Design flexible. Phone 01-486 8500.

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ARE YOU HAPPY?

We are 2 partners (Chartered Quantity Surveyors) seeking a lively and intelligent Secretary in East London. Small, but pleasant office. Friendly informal environment. If you have initiative and would like to earn around £3,000 p.a. (negotiable), please telephone 01-252 1070.

CAN YOU COPE with the hectic tempo?

of a busy, fast-paced, multi-national company? If so, and you have excellent shorthand and typing skills, and can work on your own initiative, we offer you a salary of £2,700, negotiable, plus excellent benefits. Please telephone 01-252 1070.

P.A. SECRETARY with the emphasis on the P.A.

although currently used in a very different way, this very exciting P.A. position must have and typing skills. £2,500 p.a. 5 days a week. 9-5.30 hours. Please send details to: Mr. J. M. McMaster, Craigford, Beech Close Court, Cobham, Surrey.

FLM CO. requires Receptionist

with initiative and typing skills. £2,500 p.a. 5 days a week. 9-5.30 hours. Please send details to: Mr. J. M. McMaster, Craigford, Beech Close Court, Cobham, Surrey.

INTERNATIONAL American consulting engineers

require: Fast, accurate Map Card Operator, or Typist with train. Excellent salary, life continuation insurance, pension plan, LVs, overtime at time and a half. 3 weeks holiday. Excellent benefits. Conditions in riverside offices in S.W.1.

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able to take full control of accounts. Must be experienced in all aspects of bookkeeping and have a good knowledge of VAT. 235 2134

RECEPTIONIST £2,850

Prestige Ad Agency needs a smart, presentable receptionist with the sort of personality, instantly warm to age 24+.

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required for major national charity for the Greater London area. Apply in writing, giving full details, to: Helens Unlimited, 100 Gloucester St., London, S.W.1.

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SECRETARY

REUTERS, the world news organisation based in Fleet Street, requires an experienced Secretary to work with the Deputy European Manager.

In addition to first class shorthand and typing, the successful applicant will possess initiative and flexibility together with the ability to work under pressure. A knowledge of German would be an advantage.

We offer an attractive starting salary, 4 weeks' holiday a year and a subsidised staff restaurant.

For further details please telephone

Mrs J. Lawton

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otoring

and be on try roads

of averages 1976-77 should be the records as one of the winners of recent years. Cannot remember spending so much on unfreezing door locks and ice off windows.

When I turned up on a Ford issued under Roger Clark's 'Ombudsman' Perhaps he had a don, for while he went on to RAC Rally in fine style of ordinary motorists have to winter negotiating snow-drifts and black ice.

is quick to observe that rally has little application on the highway. The rally driver, uses the controlled skid and tends to take his corners. There is no place for good driving in any case.

When the car is bad that means showing a greater distance from the head, if the surface is made by frost, ice, rain or snow, the car is to drive gently.

the foot must be kept on the brake to prevent the wheels from locking, sudden acceleration or must be avoided, as must the use of the wheel. High gears used as much as possible and slowed more than usual when in corners.

id does start, the worst thing though it is the natural result to jam the brake on that make matters worse. The car is to ease off the throttle into the skid, so that if the car is sliding left you should

og occurs in Britain on only days each year, which may mean why motorists seem to it so badly. In 1972 the car issued a fog code, but to have had little effect on skidding. The code points down and keep a sense in fog, and the great temptation to someones else's

there is always scope for better advance warning the fact remains that an average of 100 crashes is too fast for the conditions. It is, inevitably, the verdict on the spot.

or any other form of bad t is essential to see and be windows must be cleared or snow before setting out completely. It is extra many drivers think that are inches of clear glass is a hazard on a cold morning misting up inside the car, the heating and ventilation function it may be prudent with one or more of the open.

adcasting

legends are analysed using modern scientific aids by Magnus Magnusson 2-part series BC: The Archaeology of the Bible Lands (BBC2 9.0), the ining programme Just a Nimmo (BBC2 8.30) starts a fresh run with a look rstition, Jimmy Carter stars in The President's Inauguration (BBC2 4.30), 5.45 (ITV 5.45) and Tonight (BBC1 11.0), and New Forest deer are lovingly n Wildlife on One (BBC1 8.35).—T.S.

BBC 2

11.00-11.15 am, Play School. 4.30 pm-5.15, The President's Inauguration. 6.35-7.00, Open House. 7.00-7.15, Introductory programme. 7.15-7.30, Kitting. 7.30-7.45, The 60 70. 7.45-8.00, Play School. 8.00-8.15, The 60 70. 8.15-8.30, The 60 70. 8.30-8.45, The 60 70. 8.45-9.00, The 60 70. 9.00-9.15, The 60 70. 9.15-9.30, The 60 70. 9.30-9.45, The 60 70. 9.45-10.00, The 60 70. 10.00-10.15, The 60 70. 10.15-10.30, The 60 70. 10.30-10.45, The 60 70. 10.45-11.00, The 60 70. 11.00-11.15, The 60 70. 11.15-11.30, The 60 70. 11.30-11.45, The 60 70. 11.45-12.00, The 60 70. 12.00-12.15, The 60 70. 12.15-12.30, The 60 70. 12.30-12.45, The 60 70. 12.45-1.00, The 60 70. 1.00-1.15, The 60 70. 1.15-1.30, The 60 70. 1.30-1.45, The 60 70. 1.45-2.00, The 60 70. 2.00-2.15, The 60 70. 2.15-2.30, The 60 70. 2.30-2.45, The 60 70. 2.45-3.00, The 60 70. 3.00-3.15, The 60 70. 3.15-3.30, The 60 70. 3.30-3.45, The 60 70. 3.45-4.00, The 60 70. 4.00-4.15, The 60 70. 4.15-4.30, The 60 70. 4.30-4.45, The 60 70. 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